The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,631.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	
For one year in advance, delivered in Town	52	0
" including postage	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town..	28	0
" including postage	38	0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town.	16	0
" including postage	21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	6	0
" including postage........	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	0	4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
Third Ditto	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions..	0	2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .. 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto .. 3 " "
Third and succeeding 2 " "
In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Births.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE—May 15th, at Girgaum Back Road, the wife of Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., of a daughter.

JOHNSTON—May 11th, at St. James' Cottage, Malableshwur, the wife of Surgeon T. P. Johnston, H. M. 28th Regiment N. I., of a son.

Deaths.

CHILD—13th April, at sea, on board the S. S. *Achilles*, Lucy Caroline, the wife of Major Arthur Child, Madras Staff Corps. Also at Falmouth, on the 17th idem, Maud Martha Rose, the infant daughter of the above, aged 4 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah ....19th &	2nd	
" Muscat......	8th	22nd	" Bushire.......23rd	6th	
" B. Abbas......	11th	25th	" Linga.......25th	9th	
" Linga	12th	26th	" B. Abbas 28th	11th	
" Bushire......	16th	30th	" Muscat 9th	12th	
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay..... 2nd	16th	

The Steam Ship "MARTABAN," 650 tons, 150 H. P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched, as above, on 17th May.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about................ 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 699 tons, and 120 H. P., Commander W. McCallum, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, passengers and cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shangai and Yokohama.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay .... 1 and 15 — Leave Calcutta .... 1 and 15
" Carwar .... — Bimlipatam........ 4 " 18
" Narakel .... — Vizagapatam .... 4 " 18
Coconada........ 5 " 19
Madras........ 10 " 24
Negapatam ....11 " 25
Galle........14
Colombo 28
Tuticorin........ 29
Narakel ....13 and 1
Carwar ....19 " 4
Bombay ....20 "

[illegible] 100 H. P., Commander P. [illegible] on the 1st June, at noon. [illegible] the 1st June to 15th [illegible] with the ports of Mangalore [illegible] but passengers for these ports may be landed at Narakel, six miles north of [illegible] from which place they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departures from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 4	2 0	2 6	3 0
Second Class	0 12	0 1½	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until farther notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay ....Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin.........Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry. ..	Sunday.	Beypore ...... "	Sunday.
Vingorla....... "	Sunday.	Calicut ...... "	Sunday.
Goa........... "	Monday.	Tellicherry ... "	Monday.
Carwar ...... "	Monday.	Cannanore ... "	Monday.
Compta ...... "	Monday.	Mangalore ... "	Tuesday.
Mangalore ... "	Tuesday.	Compta ...... "	Wednesday.
Cannanore ... "	Wednesday.	Carwar ...... "	Wednesday.
Tellicherry .. "	Wednesday.	Goa .... "	Wednesday.
Calicut ..... "	Wednesday.	Vingorla ...... "	Thursday.
Beypore ..... "	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry. "	Thursday.
Cochin ....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay ......Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "EARL CANNING," will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 18th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CLARENDON," arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at and to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Clarendon.*

Bombay, 9th May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "AOA," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once and to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

For the London Asiatic and American Co. Ld.

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager.

Agents Barque *Aoa.*

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per barque "ADOLF FREDHOLM," Captain Fredholm which arrived here from Kurrachee on 13th instant, are requested to send boats and take delivery of goods as they come to hand; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

ADOLF FREDHOLM, Master.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PRINCE ALFRED," from London, are requested to send Boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand; failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of those concerned.

Captain Thirkell will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Prince Alfred.*

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of Cargo per [illegible] from Glasgow, are re[illegible] to take delivery; [illegible] the Captain at the [illegible] that this Vessel was [illegible] in consequence of [illegible] expenses having [illegible] a general average [illegible] cannot at present [illegible] the Average Bond [illegible] ing Bills of Lading [illegible] ture to accompany [illegible] of the value of their [illegible] eposit towards General [illegible] cent. on the declared [illegible] W. NICOL & Co., [illegible] of ship "Alicia."

[illegible] unseemly Eruptions.—[illegible] so competent to cope [illegible] boils, eruptions, redness [illegible] celebrated medica[illegible] only to be known. [illegible] regulate the circula[illegible] whole body, that what[illegible] [illegible]

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. VII., for May—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

TWO or THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGINGS in an English family. Pleasantly situated at Byculla. Terms moderate, apply to "W." Office of this paper.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

AN ENGLISH Family Residing at Byculla, close to the BYCULLA HOTEL, wishes to meet with a Gentleman to board and lodge with them. Terms Rs. 100 per mensum. For further particulars apply to "A. B." Office of this paper.

Stabling for a Horse and Gharry can be had if required

BY LAST MAIL.—Travellers' Money Bags, in Morocco or Russia.

BY LAST MAIL.—Buckskin Gloves.

BY LAST MAIL.—Ivory Napkin Rings.

BY LAST MAIL.—Rodger's Cutlery in variety.

BY LAST MAIL.—Racket Shoes, of sizes.

BY LAST MAIL.—Thomas' Collodion.

BY LAST MAIL.—Thomas' Nitrate of Silver.

BY LAST MAIL.—Thomas' Albumenized Paper.

BY LAST MAIL.—Liebig's Food (by Hooper or Savory.)

BY LAST MAIL.—Lococke's Wafers.

BY LAST MAIL.—Tonic Cups.

BY LAST MAIL.—Judson's Dyes.

BY LAST MAIL.—Dr. Richardson's Anaesthetic Inhaler.

BY LAST MAIL.—Kennedy's Elastic Enema Apparatus.

BY LAST MAIL.—Rimmel's Hair Dye, Black and Brown.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

NOTICE.—Messrs. W. PATTISON & Co., Plumbers, and Contractors, No. 11, Forbes Street, have for sale a few Rolls of SHEET LEAD, weighing from 9 to 14 cwt.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X. of 1866, and of the MERCANTILE CREDIT and FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company, are required on or before the third day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the names and addresses of their Attorneies if any to PAUL EDWARD BENDIR at his Office, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, the official Liquidators of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidators are by their Attornies or Vakeels, to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution before such debts are proved.

Monday the seventeenth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon at the Chambers in the Court House of the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE WESTROPP is appointed by him for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated the First day of May 1867.

J. W. ORR, Prothonotary.

HOPE HALL FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.—The Proprietors of this HOTEL, the first established and best known in Bombay, have the honour to inform their Patrons and the Public, that it has recently been thoroughly repaired and greatly improved and enlarged; no expense having been spared to render it a suitable and comfortable residence for European Ladies and Gentlemen and Families.

The HOPE HALL HOTEL stands in the midst of an extensive and beautiful Compound, nicely cultivated and intersected by broad and well kept Walks, an advantage which no Hotel in Bombay possesses to the same extent. The Proprietors beg especially to call the attention of the Public to the advantages offered by the detached Bungalows in the Compound; the number of these has lately been increased, as they are found peculiarly adapted to the comfort and privacy of Families. Cleanliness in every respect is most carefully attended to.

The Proprietors can confidently say there is no Hotel in Bombay where the Table is better or more abundantly supplied or where the Wines provided are of better quality.

There is a Table d'Hôte at 7 P. M.; but Dinners can be served in Private Rooms at any hour if required.

Horses and Carriages can be had on the premises.

The Hotel is within convenient distance of the Railway Stations and Bunders.

SORABJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Proprietors.

Mazagon, 20th Feb., 1867.

FINEST DRY CHAMPAGNES.—Selected and packed expressly for the undersigned:—

Less 10 per cent. for cash in original cases. Monthly settlements 5 per cent.

	Quarts per dozen.	Pints per dozen.
Jules Mumm & Co.'s best dry ...	Rs. 44 0	Rs. 24 0
A. D. Paul's (Sillery Mousseux)...	" 40 0	" 21 0

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), Bombay.

ROSSELET & Co., BOMBAY, CHRONOMETER MAKERS and Importers of English and foreign WATCHES & JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions. Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for

Pateck
Benoit.
Courvoisier Brothers } Celebrated Gold & Silver Watches,

and some eminent London and Paris Watch Manufacturers.

Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss Head Firm, for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibition of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865 for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks, having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

LEIBEG'S EXTRACT of MEAT, (Extractum Carnis) prepared from FRESH ENGLISH MEAT, and entirely free from the offensive flavour (so repulsive to delicate appetites) common to many of the Extracts prepared from foreign Meat.

Persons suffering from weak Digestion, Invalids requiring Strengthening Diet, Aged Persons, Children (particularly those of weak Constitution, or suffering from Scrofula), Infants after being Weaned, and Ladies after Confinement, will find this Extract, properly prepared in various very palatable forms, extremely useful. Taken with Rice, Arrowroot, Sago, &c., the Extract will be found to be an agreeable Substitute for Cod Liver Oil, and equally efficient. At Sea it is invaluable, being an excellent Antiscorbutic; also in travelling. It has proved of great value in Hot Climates, where it is almost impossible, on account of the nature of the Meat, to obtain good beef-tea. It keeps unaltered for years, and in any Climate, and enables any ordinary Cook to make with ease many of the most palatable Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces.

Imported by EVERY OVERLAND MAIL by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Bank's Office, Meadow Street, on MONDAY, the 20th of May, current, at 12 o'clock (noon), to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the General Meeting held on the 1st instant, viz:—

1st. That the Royal Bank of India be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee, Charles Macdonald, Dulsookram Hurgovundass, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, and Ambaram Kevulram, be appointed Liquidators—and their remuneration be the same sum per month as that which has up to the present time been paid for the remuneration of the Directors of the Bank, and that Mr. James Hossack be appointed Manager for the Liquidators, at such remuneration as the Liquidators may approve of.

3rd. That the Liquidators shall have the powers given by section 174 of Act 10 of 1866 to compromise all Calls and Liabilities to Calls, Debts and Liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future, subsisting or supposed to subsist, between the Company and any Contributory or alleged Contributory, or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Bank, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Bank, or the winding up the Bank, generally, upon such terms as may be agreed upon, with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities, and to [illegible]

Bombay, [illegible] 1867.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India,
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

Beg to inform their Constituents, that in consequence of the rapid increase of business in Bombay, they have made extensive arrangements to meet the requirements. The goods for Season '67 have been selected with great care and good judgment, by the Senior Partner, Mr. BADHAM, and cannot fail to give satisfaction. Mofussil orders will continue to receive special attention.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen...	11 to	13
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk......	18	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks......	16	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks		18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks........	28	45
BADHAM'S China Silk Hose ....ea.	10	12
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings "	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests "	3	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests "	4	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests "	4	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants............ "	6	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants.............. "	7	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants .... "	6	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts "	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts "	10	
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts "	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts "	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts "	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0

COLLARS.

BADHAM'S Regent Collars. ... ... Per doz...	6	7
BADHAM'S Shakespeare and Zephyr Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S India and Dux Collars	6	7
BADHAM'S Milton, Military and Czar Collars	6	7

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT

SOUTHGATE'S Overland Trunks, 2 ft. 6 in.	25	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do 2 ft. 9 in.	28	0
SOUTHGATE'S do. do. 3 ft.	30	0
SOUTHGATE'S Warranted Solid Leather Portmanteaus, 2 ft. 6 in.	40	0
SOUTHGATES' Railway Hand Portmanteaus	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Railways........	19	0
SOUTHGATES' Best Basil Coat Bags	18	0
SOUTHGATES' Courier Bags........	8	0
BADHAM'S Fur Railway Rug ....16 to	20	0
BADHAM'S Reversible Railway Rug	12	0
BADHAM'S Carriage Rug	30	0
BADHAM'S Blanket Rug........	30	0
PRINCE OF WALES' Sandringham Rug	36	0
BADHAM'S Railway Mauds & Shawls	22	0

HAT DEPARTMENT.

"LANDED" PER "DILBHUR."

An immense assortment of Ellwood and Sons' HELMETS and FELT HATS, *viz.* Brisbane, Brother Sam, Confederate, Versailles, Nautilus, Newmarket, Jerome, Oxford, Cambridge, Hampden, Harrington, Hamilton, and Tweed Hats of all descriptions.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co., Agents.

Corresponding Firm:
BADHAM BROS.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, Iron Merchants, have always in stock:—
Bar Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast, Sheer and Blister Steel.
Lead Pipes.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.

Daily expected per "CITY OF AMOY," Galvanized Corrugated Iron Rain Water Pipes.

No. 22, Marine Street, Bombay, 8th May 1867.

MESSRS. BARNES & Co., Purveyors to the P. & O. Co. &c., respectfully inform their Customers that they have appointed G. B GLADDING, their Agent in Bombay, and that orders for Goods and Remittances will be received by him.

Mofussil Residents are particularly informed that no Commission will be charged for landing, clearing, and forwarding their Goods

Messrs. BARNES & Co., preserve and ship Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Potted Meat, Game and Fish, Soup, Sausages, Jam, bottled Fruits, Pickles and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

G. B. GLADDING.

MESSRS. MACINDOE, ROGERS & COMPANY'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., of Bombay, hereby give NOTICE to all the CREDITORS, who have signed the Trust Deed that they are required forthwith to send in PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS and to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned, and to prove the same before the 14th August 1867.

All Creditors who have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby warned that unless they execute the same and prove their Claims within the time above limited, they will be excluded from all benefit of the Trust.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
HENRY ROGERS,
Trustees of the above Estate.

Dated, Bombay, 27th April 1867.

FORT PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Special Resolution passed on the 23rd ultimo, raising the Capital of the Company, and confirmed at a Meeting held this day, a Call of Rs. 2,000 per Share has been made and the same is payable on or before FRIDAY the 31st instant.

A Dividend is also declared of Rs. 2,600 per Share payable at the Office of the Company on the 31st instant subject to the payment of the above Call, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1867.

JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen, beg to inform their Customers, that, in addition to their PRESERVED PROVISION, they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture, Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and of every description Oilmen's Stores.

SALOON RIFLES AND MONTE CHRISTO PISTOLS.—ROSSELET & Co. beg most respectfully to invite the attention of the Public to the Saloon Rifles and Monte Christo Pistols, that they have received per last Mail Steamer.

THURSTON'S BILLIARD KIT.—Six light Central Revolving Lamp, complete.
Spanish Mahogany Cushions, stuffed with the best India Rubber, and covered will superfine Cloth.
Superfine Table Cloth for Bed and Cushions and extra Pockets.
Thurston's best Cues and Tips.
Pool, Billiard and Bagatelle Balls.
Pool Marking Boards and Pool Baskets.
Divided Pool Money Receivers, and Pool Ball Receivers.
Billiard Rules, Pool and Pyramid ditto.
French Cue Tips, Cement and Chalk.
Thurston's Miniature Billiard Tables, complete 5 feet in length.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Bombay.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers) and for a considerable time past used, the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS; respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall.

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal, possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

"The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as *the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed.*

"(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.,
Author of Food and its Adulteration, the Water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

T. and Co. are thus enabled to offer these artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER (as prepared at the Royal Spa.)

AERATED TONIC OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea sickness.

AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformly contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to order* to ensure perfect freshness.

AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt.

AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoons full of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

Strawberry Syrup — Raspberry Syrup.
Black Currant do. — Red Currant do.
Pine Apple do. — Lemon do.
Ginger do. — Raspberry Vinegar do.

N. B.—AERATED WATERS [illegible]

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Shareholders of the BOMBAY BRICK & TILE COMPANY (LIMITED), will be held at the Office of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co. on FRIDAY the 17th inst., at 3 P. M. to receive the report of the Liquidators.

A. D. GRANT,
THOS. H. MOORE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 10th May 1867.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following resolution will be submitted to the Shareholders at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company advertised to be held on the 18th instant at noon.

That the Secretaries and Treasurers be and they are hereby authorised to dispose of such vessels belonging to the Company as they may think proper on the best terms obtainable.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th May 1867.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
Foras Road, Byculla, Bombay.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June, 1866.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard Works, with a list of Bohn's Publications reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

Now Ready.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY CALANDAR for 1867-68, with the Examination Papers for 1866-67. *Price Two Rupees.*

THACKER, VINING & Co., Bombay.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A Dividend of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15), equivalent of £1-10-0 per Share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on the capital Stock of the Corporation, for the year ending 31st December 1866, will be paid at this Office to the Shareholders in India on and after the 22nd instant.

The transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 22nd instant inclusive.

J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 13th May 1867.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

THE LONDON JOURNAL contains Original and Domestic Novels by the first Authors of the day—Short Tales—Poems—Educational and Social Essays—Descriptions of the most Remarkable Places in the World—Thousands of useful Receipts of every kind—Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries—Statistics embracing all the principal Official Returns published of Public Accounts — Population — Emigration — Health — Military, Naval, and Commercial Affairs — Valuable General Statistical Information—Articles of Literary and Historical Interest illustrative of passing events—Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes—A voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic.

THE LONDON JOURNAL, the best, cheapest, largest and most beautifully Illustrated Publication ever issued, having a Greater Circulation than that of any other periodical in the world.

THE LONDON JOURNAL is issued in Weekly Numbers, One Penny.

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THE LONDON JOURNAL Half-yearly Volumes, Four Shillings and Sixpence.

THE LONDON JOURNAL Volumes 1 to 46 are now ready, bound in cloth.

THE LONDON JOURNAL may be had in India and the Colonies.

THE LONDON JOURNAL Parts and Volumes are always in print.

THE LONDON JOURNAL Office, 332, Strand, London.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY LIMITED.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Offices, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, June 7th, 1867 at 3 P. M., to confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held May 6th, 1867.

1st. That the report of the Directors concurred in by the Auditors now read to the Meeting together with the Balance Sheet made up to the 28th February last, be and hereby are adopted.

2nd. That the Bombay Landing and Shipping Company Limited be wound up voluntarily.

3rd. That Mr. Thomas Lidbetter and Mr. J. R. K. Johnson be appointed Liquidators, and their joint remuneration be two and a half per cent. as to one half thereof on the Assets realised and as to the other half thereof on the Assets divided among the Creditors and Shareholders of the Company.

Also to pass the following resolution:—

"That the Liquidators may have power to compromise all Calls and liabilities capable of resulting in debts, and all claims whether present or future subsisting or supposed to subsist between the Company, and any contributory or alleged contributory or other debtor or person apprehending liability to the Company, and all questions in any way relating to or affecting the Assets of the Company or the winding up of the Company generally upon such terms as may be agreed upon with power for the Liquidators to take any security for the discharge of such debts or liabilities and to give complete discharges in respect of all or any such Debts Calls or Liabilities."

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1867.

ACT XIX. of 1857.—In the matter of the BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).—All DEBTORS of the above Company are requested forthwith to pay their several DEBTS, and all persons claiming to be CREDITORS are hereby required to forward their Claims and Vouchers for adjustment to the undersigned, at No. 6 Rampart Row, Bombay.

HENRY GAMBLE,
J. BEATTIE,
Official Liquidators.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY is now open at No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

Cartes de Visite at Rs. 1[illegible] dozen, and ½ dozen Rs. 10.
Cabinet Pictures at Rs. [illegible] dozen.
Portraits and Groups, 8 [illegible] Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. do. 10 [illegible] Rs. 50 per dozen.

Large sizes by appointment [illegible] life size Busts, coloured or plain; Views of all the most interesting parts of Western India, Native Characters, &c. Studio open from 9 to 4 or earlier by previous appointment.

D. SYKES,
Operator and General Manager.

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied [illegible]"

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla [illegible]."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both, Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (Late BRIDGE & Co.)
270, Regent Street, London.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and 1 pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, escaped entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery than limited [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE
DRAUGHT PORTER } or Arf and Arf
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,
ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers. Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

KOUSANIC TEA.

WE beg to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the KOUSANIC TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), Almorah, Upper India, whose Teas are much in demand and highly esteemed.

We can offer the finest Black Leaf Pekoe at Rs. 2-12 per lb.; a very fine Souchong at Rs. 2-8, and Kousanic Mixture composed of (Black and genuine not colored) Green Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb. in 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Dean Lane, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

TO SMOKERS.—Fresh arrival of TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS of the best quality.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

COOKING STOVES with the most Recent Improvements, warranted of first class English Manufacture, adapted for large and small Families.

Any kind of Fuel may be used.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

EMBROIDERY.

JUST Received per Steamer "MALTA," a Handsome and Elegant Consignment of CUSHIONS and SLIPPERS, finished and half finished.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST received, a very handsome collection of real MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE LINEN of the finest texture, just unpacked. Damask Table Cloths of various dimensions, and Table Napkins to match. Also Bathing Towels, 60 by 34 inches.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

TUNING AND REPAIRING ORCHESTRIANS, SELF-ACTING ORGANS, AND MUSICAL BOXES.—Mr. J. NEUBERG has secured the services of a skilled European, and is now prepared to undertake the fixing, repairing, and tuning of Orchestrians, self-acting Organs and Musical Boxes, as well as the construction of new Cylinders for self-acting Organs.

Mr. N. will also enter into yearly engagements for keeping such instruments in working order. Terms may be learnt on application.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very extensive STOCK of GOODS which he has just unpacked, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of articles suitable for—

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.—A tasteful collection of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Butter Cups, Jewel Boxes, Card Plates, Fruit Dishes, &c.

PORCELAIN WARE.—French and Dresden manufacture.

FANCY GOODS.—An elegant assortment.

TOYS.—English, German and French Toys, adapted for presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction, Scientific Toys, Picture Books, Articles for Christmas Tree, &c.

Mr. N. has priced the above very moderately in order to ensure a speedy sale. Purchasers for schools and charitable institutions are offered a very liberal discount.

Just received a fresh consignment per Steamer "MALTA."

No. 6 Hummum Street Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—NOTICE is hereby given that a first distribution of ASSETS of the above Corporation, at the rate of Rs. 7 per Share, will be made at the Office of the Corporation, No. 6, Rampart Row, on and after MONDAY, the 13th instant, from 12 to 4 P. M. daily until the 31st idem.

Shareholders will be required to produce the receipts granted to them in exchange for Certificates of Shares, or the Allotments and Memoranda.

A. ROONAN,
KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 7th May 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for
Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

TIFFINS are always ready at the BYCULLA HOTEL between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock daily. This arrangement will be found most convenient for Travellers proceeding by the Midday Trains.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov., 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL.—The Manager of this Hotel begs to inform the Public that DINNERS can be provided for large or small Parties at two hours' notice.

Gentleman or Parties can be so accommodated with DINNERS, either in the Dining Hall or in Private Rooms.

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla Hotel, 18th Nov. 1866.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families [illegible] Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and [illegible] are replete with every convenience and [illegible] regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the [illegible].

The Table is abundantly su[illegible] with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager.

The Wines, Liquors, and [illegible] are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and C[illegible] markets.

The Manager co[illegible] recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here [illegible] with the comforts of a home at moderate [illegible].

The Hotel is [illegible] and within five minutes' drive of both [illegible] Stations, and may be reached in a short time [illegible].

W. PARTRIDGE, Manager.

Byculla [illegible] Nov. 1866.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, [illegible] beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of [illegible] that a PICTURE GALLERY and [illegible] MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the [illegible] FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA'S ESTATE.—The Trustees of the Estate of Mr. BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA having Assets on hand sufficient for the payment of a first Dividend, hereby give NOTICE to all his CREDITORS who have signed the TRUST DEED that they are required to appear in person or by duly constituted Attorney before the undersigned with full particulars of their Claims, and to prove the same before the 15th of May 1867, shortly after which date the dividend will be payable to Indian Creditors as will be notified hereafter by advertisement.

Creditors in China England and elsewhere than in India must similarly prove their Claims before the Attorneys of the Trustees at the several places where Attorneys have been appointed, previously to the 15th June 1867. The dividend to Creditors other than Indian Creditors will be payable in Bombay on and after the 15th July 1867.

All Creditors [illegible] have not signed the Trust Deed are hereby [illegible] unless they execute the same and [illegible] the times above limited, they [illegible] all benefit of the Trust [illegible]

NOTICES.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to Noon on THURSDAY the 16th instant for [illegible] Men in health. the conveyance of Troops the strength of which is noted in the Margin.

[illegible] The Tenders to be made on the conditions of the [illegible] articles of agreement, copy of which will be seen on application at the office of the Agent for Transports.

3rd. The Troops to be embarked at Bombay and sail to Spithead.

4th. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final Survey on the [illegible] instant.

5th. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings provisions, and water.

6th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

7th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

8th. All Tenders to be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

9th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 11th May 1867.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to inform their friends that a Catalogue of their extensive Library of Books is in active preparation;—it will consist of a classified list with detailed titles of nearly 5,000 Works in every branch of Literature.

The names of those desirous that the Catalogue should be sent them will be registered.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

HENRY'S RIFLES.—Under instructions to close the consignment, the following are to be disposed of at the English cost price.

A Plain Military Pattern Patent Rifle in case with fittings complete, with extra apparatus. No. 1,120 £26-1-0 .... Rs.	201
Plain Military Pattern Patent Rifles with scroll Guards and front wind sights with extra apparatus Nos. 1,153 and 1,154 £17-11 .... Rs.	176
Best Double Rifle, 17 guage 28 inch barrels, in case with fittings complete and outside leather cover for case, and shell mould, No. 561 £51-15......Rs.	518
Best Single Patent Rifles (Sporting pattern) with Newton's back and front sights, in best case with fittings complete and extra apparatus Nos. 893 and 956 £38 .... Rs.	380
Best Single Patent Rifles (Sporting pattern) with vernier back sight and best front wind sight, in case with fittings complete and extra apparatus Nos. 781 and 1,051 £35-2 .... Rs.	361
Single Patent Rifle 32 guage with small bore barrel fitted to same stock for match shooting, flanged back sight and front wind sight with extra apparatus No. 366 £32-15 .... Rs.	328

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

RED BOOT MART—ESTABLISHED 1845.—R. PARTRIDGE has THIS DAY received per Steamer *Nada* the following Goods made expressly to order:—

Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satin, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

Ladies Black and Colored Morocco and White Jean Slippers.

Boys and Girls Boots and Shoes from size 1 to 4, in great variety.

Gentlemen's Silk, Patent, Kid Enamel, Calf, Morocco, Kangaroo Brown, White and Straw Colored Buckskin, Canvas and Arill Boots and Shoes.

Knee and thigh Gaiters with spring and button Fastenings.

Napblian Riding Boots in Brown and Enamel Leather. Gentlemen's Patent, Black and Colored Morocco Turkish Pile and Fancy Slippers.

All orders promptly attended to. Terms—Cash.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

PICTURE GALLERY.

THE following framed Pictures are available:—

	Rs.	
Equestrian Portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, coloured after the original, engraved by Simmons from a painting by H. Barraud, in solid Wainscote frame elegantly ornamented, size 34½ by 29½		
The Black Brunswicker, full-sized plain engraving after Millais' celebrated picture, framed in maple wood, size 36 by 27	58	0
The Lake of Como a fine chromo-lithograph after *Standfield*, framed without margin in broad ornamental gilt frame, size 25 by 34........	75	0
The Child of Heaven, proof engraving on India Paper, framed in a solid oak, Oxford pattern frame, size 25 by 34	45	0
The Dogs of Mount St. Bernard, a Baxtereograph, framed in imitation of oil painting in ornamental gilt frame, size 23 by 17	50	0
Sisters at the Holy Well, a coloured engraving in solid rosewood frame, size 22 by 27	45	0
"A Contented mind is a continual Feast" a humourous engraving in gilt beading frame—size 15 by 12........	12	0
England, Ireland and Scotland. Three lovely faces, beautifully coloured after the original picture, elegantly framed in an ornamental oval gilt frame, size 22 by 18	45	0
The Village Church, a pretty water colour in plain beading frame, size 12 by 16	25	0
Union Pipes, coloured engraving after Frank Stone—maple frame size 32 by 27........	40	0
The Rose and the Ivy—Female Figures, imitation water colour, framed with oval mats in gilt beading size, of each 26 by 22, each	50	0
Come Along—line and mezzotint engraving after Jenkins, Mother and Child crossing a stream, framed in maple wood, size 24 by 30........	38	0
Marguerite, coloured engraving in gold beading frame 13 by 24	20	0
May Blossoms, a chromolithograph framed in gilt beading, size 24 by 21		
The Glee Maiden, a lovely Spanish face, a coloured engraving after Faed, framed in gilt beading, size 18 by 21	25	0
"The Girl I left behind me": Two female figures, coloured engraving after Luard, framed in light gilt frame with ornamental corners, size 34 by 25.	50	0
Mount Orgueil.—A chromolithograph after Ruck, framed without margin in broad ornamented gilt frame, size 28 by 19........		
Raising the Maypole, splendid Art Union engraving from Goodall's fine picture; framed in maple, size 22 by 48........	[illegible]	
"The Horse fair"—photograph from Rosa Bonheur's celebrated picture, framed in narrow maple wood, size 20 by 28........	30	0
The Gardener's Daughter—[illegible] proof Engraving from the original picture framed in rosewood, size 48 by 22........	64	0
Italy—A fine engraving by Willmore after Turner's celebrated picture, framed in Rosewood, size 24 by 36	40	0
Going to Church.—A chromolithograph in ornamental gilt frame, size 16 by 19	38	0
Friendly Chat.—Three Generations—Nest of Vipers, Photographs exquisitely coloured and framed in ornamental gilt frames, 18 by 14, each	38	0
Lavinia and the Belle of the Village, coloured pictures, framed in broad gilt frames, oval centres 26 by 23, each........	35	0
The Speaking Likeness, a coloured engraving framed in gilt beading size 28 by 23........	25	0
The Butterfly, Female head, coloured lithograph, framed in maple, size 28 by 22........	20	0
Deer Stalking Incidents near Balmoral, a fine engraving after a picture by Ansdell, polished oak frame 37 by 28	40	0
Roebuck and Roughhounds, engraving after Landseer's popular picture, rosewood frame, size 28 by 23	28	0
The Wounded Foot, a coloured Photograph from a celebrated picture, framed in ornamental gilt frame size 18 by 14........	33	0

Several other Subjects of the same Character.

Full size Portrait of the late David Sassoon, painted in Oils by a Lady, after a Photograph by Mr. Johnson, unframed	300	0
Dolly Varden: a picture in imitation of Oils framed in broad gilt frame, with oval centre, size 18 by 20	32	0
Entanglement: coloured engraving, a love scene after Maguire, size 23 by 28	40	0
The Empress Eugenie: coloured engraving by Simmons after the original picture by Dubufe, in gilt beading frame size	40	0
The Parting Look—A Maiden leaving her Village, a Baxtereograph in oval gilt frame size 28 by 22...	28	0
Goody Two Shoes a large mezzotint, rosewood frame, size 24 by 36	33	0
Noah's Sacrifice, a fine mezzotint in a rosewood frame, size 36 by 45 slightly damaged		
The Corsair's Isle: the parting of Conrad and Medora, engraved by Lucas from the original picture by Harding, framed in rosewood, size 28 by 36	40	0
The Music Lesson—a large chromolithograph framed without margin in a broad massive gilt frame, size 26 by 30........	40	0
Traviata: an engraving artistically coloured from the original picture by Biard, framed in a light ornamented gilt frame, size 24 by 28	50	0
Cows, after Cooper—2 beautiful chromolithographs, framed without margin in broad ornamented gilt frames, size 17 by 23, each........	50	0
Fac-simile of the Warrant to execute Mary Queen of Scots, A. D. 1587—in light gilt frame, size 15 by 23	18	0
Fac-simile of the Warrant to execute King Charles 1st, comprising 59 seals and signatures, framed in light gilt beading as above, size 15 by 23........	18	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA.—The following is an EXTRACT from the Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of "The Pharmacopœia" of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. COLLIER, published by Longman and Co:—

"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of "The Pharmacopœia") that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hemorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of COCKLE'S PILLS, which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me) of an aromatic [illegible]. I think, no better [illegible] of it for its being a [illegible]

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, IMPORTERS OF MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.—COMMANDING OFFICERS, BANDMASTERS, [illegible] GENTLEMEN who are interested in Military Music are respectfully informed that SOUNDY & Co. [illegible] receive additions to their stock of Military Band Instruments, which in extent [illegible] unequalled in India.

BASSES.—Euphonium in C and B flat, with 4 Pistons. This instrument is most essential for rapid passages, and takes the place of the Solo Ophecleide, both in Military and other Bands. The same as performed on by Signor Luigi of Her Majesty's Theatre, and Mr. Laurent's celebrated Quadrille Orchestra .... 1[illegible]

Bass Tuba in C. and B flat. The same quality of tone and capabilities as above, but more suitable for Bass subordinate parts ....

Bass or Euphonium, in C and B flat or B only, 4 Pistons ....

CIRCULAR BOMBARDONS.—This newly invented Bass Instrument will be found a great acquisition to a Band; its tone being very deep and full; its peculiar shape rendering it very easy blown as the tone is produced from an uninterrupted Circular Coil of Tubing; it has three pistons, and stands in the Key of F and E flat........

BASSONS of the best manufacture with the full complement of Keys, each ....

SAXOPHONE (Bass), Brass, with ... 20 Keys, mouthpiece, &c. complete in case ....

Nota.—This Instrument can take the Bassoon part in a Band, and can be readily played upon by a Clarionette Player.

OPHECLEIDES.—With 11 Keys, same as played by Mr. Hughes, principal Ophecleide in [illegible] Jullien's Orchestra. The instrument is considered to be the [illegible]

BASS TROMBONES.—[illegible] 3 Pistons.) This instrument has all the advantages and is the same in form as the slide Trombone, but with greater facility of execution .... 1[illegible]

Bass Slide Trombone in G and F. ....

TROMBONES.—(Tenor) in B flat, Slide ....

Trombone (Tenor), in B flat, or C and B flat, with 3 Pistons ....

Trombone (Alto), in F or E flat, Slide ....

Trombone (Alto), in F and E flat, 3 Pistons ....

CONTRABASSES in C and B flat, with 3 Pistons instead of Rotatory action Cylinders. Most suitable for general use in Military Bands; from the solidity of mechanism it will bear the rough usage consequent on Military duty. Also called "Bombardons" 200

Contrabass in E flat with 3 Pistons. The same quality of tone as above 100

DRUMS, &c.—Bass Drum, Oak Shell, latest improved, largest size. Case and Sticks, with Royal Arms... 120

BRASS SHELL FULL SIZE BASS DRUMS.—These Drums are of the strongest manufacture and warranted to retain their Cylindrical form under the hardest wear and tear; the case (or shell) being of sheet Brass and rolled out sufficiently thin to resist the strongest bracing, is proof against any casualty of splitting or parting asunder. Complete with sticks, &c. 150

THE NEWLY INTRODUCED REGULATION DRUM as invented by one of the best Drum Makers of the day, is now become the properly recognised side Drum of the whole British Army throughout the World. A few of these are now in stock; they are made of sheet Brass, only a few inches in depth and braced with metal rods. The weight is less by one half that of the old model side drum........ 65

CYMBALS.—Best Turkish, of rich metal, full size... 60

CYMBALS.—Best Brass, good toned powerful Instruments 30

TRIANGLES of 12 inches and 9 inches each, both adapted for Military Band........ Rs. 12 and 8

DRUM PARCHMENTS for Bass Drums, 36 in. each. 12
Do. do. for Side or Tenor Drums, each........ 8

METRONOMES for Marking Time to Music 30
Do with Bell to Mark the first Beat of each Bar 40

DRUM ROPES, STICKS, BEATERS BELTS, &c.

MUSIC PAPER, 12 and 14 Staves, per ream........ 25

SCORE PAPER, 20 Staves per ream........ 30

BAND CARDS, ruled on both sides, best stiff Bristol Boards, per 100........

CLARIONET REEDS, best quality, English or French, per dozen ....

OBOE REEDS and BASSOON REEDS, per dozen ...

It is undeniable that different Makers excel in the Manufacture of particular Instruments, to which they direct their special attention to bring them to perfection. On this account SOUNDY & CO., do not import indiscriminately complete sets of Band Instruments from one Manufacturer, but prefer selecting those *specialities* for which each Manufacturer is distinguished. Consequently, it will be found that all the Instruments made to the order of and imported by SOUNDY & Co., *are the best of their kind as regards tone, quality, and finish.*

SOUNDY & Co.,
Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY AND LOCLE (SWITZERLAND),

WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c. &c.

Remington's Building, Elphinstone Circle.

Gold Prize Medals were awarded to their Swiss head firm for highly finished Watches at the International Exhibitions of New York; London in 1851; Paris in 1855; Berne (Switzerland) in 1857; Porto (Portugal) in 1865.

An extensive and well selected Stock is now on view at their lately opened premises, and consists of the following:—

Beautiful Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates and keeping correct time.

Superior Jewellery of great variety, as Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Guard and Albert Chains, Earrings, Scarf and Finger Rings, Lockets, Seals, Sleeve Links, Shirt Studs, Soletaire Buttons, Breast-pins, &c. &c. &c.

English, American, and French Clocks; Palanquin and Alarm Clocks; Musical Boxes; Silver-plated Wares; Bronze and Flower Ornaments; Mechanical Toys; Stereoscopes and Views for ditto; Pocket Knives of every description with Tortoise Shell and Pearl Handles; Cheroot Cases; Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders; Card Cases; Silver and Ivory Snuff-boxes; Morocco and Ivory Portmonnaie; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions; Morocco Travelling Bags; Fancy Inkstands; Photographic Albums and Fancy Photographs; Fans; Superior Paris Perfumery; Riding, Hunting and Driving Whips; Walking Sticks; Pocket Books; Opera and Occular Glasses; Oil Paintings; Letter Balances; Brushes of all kinds; Rifles (Revolving), Revolvers, Fowling Pieces, and an immense variety of other useful and fancy articles.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c. &c. carefully repaired.

Orders from Outstations promptly attended to.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS imported for sale and [illegible] by all opportunities and on the [illegible] that circumstances connected with [illegible] will allow.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Orders are not accepted for these publications on any but Cash terms. A subscription list has been compiled in accordance with this principle, and will be forwarded on application.

NEWSPAPERS are sent direct from London to addresses in India.

PERIODICALS are enclosed in our weekly cases, and are despatched as they issue from The London Press.

PRINTING, PUBLISHING, & BINDING undertaken either in England or India under careful supervision. The former can be executed in Bombay with great neatness, and includes book-printing, lithography, card-printing, &c. &c.

PICTURE FRAMING executed under particular instructions and careful superintendence.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—*Troughton and Simms*, and *Elliott's* Instruments, Engineering and Mathematical, to meet the requirements of practical men; and also less expensive descriptions for Students and Amateurs. THEODOLITES, DUMPY LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, POCKET SEXTANTS, SURVEYING CHAINS, MEASURING TAPES, and all descriptions of warranted Instruments are, at all times, available, together with the requisite adjuncts, Tracing Cloth, Drawing Papers, mounted or plain, Drawing Materials, &c. &c.

GENERAL AGENCY.—As General Agents Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. undertake Indents for all descriptions of Merchandise and Goods. *Catalogues of Machinery, The Complete Illustrated Catalogues of Messrs. Defries and Co.'s extensive Glassware Manufactory*, and numerous others, are available for inspection and estimates.

NOTE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. *have always great satisfaction in encouraging Cash transactions by liberal discounts, and arrangements in connection with their stock in hand or English Indents.*

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED)

ધી બામ્બે બરમા ટરેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ)

धीं बौंबे बरमा टरेडिंग कारपोरेशन (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation in Nesbit Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of May instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz.:—

1. To pass the following special Resolution, viz.:—"That Section CXLV. of the articles of Association of this Company be and the same is hereby repealed and the following regulations substituted:—"That the Directors shall have power if they shall see fit so to do, to enter into any new agreement or agreements with any Assignee or Assignees, transferee, or transferees of the said [illegible] Shares of the said William Wallace or any of them which may be assigned or transferred by the said William Wallace, before or after the expiration of the said period of 5 years with the consent of the Directors, such as shall impose upon such assignee or assignees, transferee or transferees the same liabilities and obligations towards the said Company as were undertaken by the said William Wallace by the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864 in all that relates to the said Shares, and shall confer upon such assignee or assignees transferee or transferees so long as he or they shall be holders of the said shares the like rights and advantages in respect of extra or preferential dividends as the said William Wallace his Executors or Administrators would have been entitled to under or by virtue of the said Indenture in case he or they had [illegible] the same shares and every such A[illegible] shall be binding on the parties [illegible] herein contained to the contrary [illegible] provisions thereof were by these [illegible] copied or affirmed and approved."

2. To consider [illegible]

Bombay, [illegible] May 1867.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Market flat; nothing doing.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	[illegible]	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	42 per sh.
[illegible]	[illegible]	12	....	Financial Assn. of India and China	35 p. share.

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,400 p. s.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	20 p. s	Elphinstone Land Co.	135 per share.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	6[illegible] p. s.
1,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Frere Land Co.	100 p. s
11,[illegible]	2,000	900	....	House and Land Investment Co.	No quotation.
100,000	5,000	4,0[illegible]	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	420 p. sh.
....	2,100	1,100	60 p. s	Port Canning	11 per share
2,[illegible]	10,000	6,250	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,040 p. sh.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 16TH MAY.

OLD.	PER CANDY.
Oomrawuttee Sawginned	225 to 230
Dholera Bhownuggar	185 to 190
[illegible] [illegible]	145 to 150
Amte	
Compta	190 to 2[illegible]
NEW.	
Oomrawuttee Akote	225 to 230
Khandeish Barsee	220 to 22[illegible]
Dholera Bhownuggar	230 to 23[illegible]
Hinganghaut	234 to 240
Broach	234 to 235
Veeraval	205 to 215
Vingorla	228 to 232
Compta	240 to 242
Dharwar Sawginned	255 to 260

Ready Sales............600 Candies.
For Future Delivery...300 "
Market active—Good demand.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 16.

LeGeyt, Captain P. H., Acting 1st Political Assistant Kattyawar, on sick leave, from Kattyawar.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 16.

Pitman, Surgeon Major H., 1st Granadier Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Belgaum.

Davison, Major Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.

Creagh, Captain J., 1st Battalion 1st Royals, to join, to Cannanore.

GARRISON ORDER.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL.
Bombay, Thursday, 16th May.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Surgeon Major H. C. Walshe, E. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery; Surgeon John Handley, 7th Royal Fusiliers; and Captain Croome, 96th Foot; have obtained leave to proceed to England by the overland route on Medical Certificate subject to confirmation.

These officers are not available for duty with Troops.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 15th May, 1867.

The Acting Deputy Adjutant General of the Army was directed to join the Head Quarters of the Army at Mahableshwur.

The following appointment is made:—

29th Regiment N. I., or 2nd Belooch Regiment.—Captain W. Hicks, Wing Officer 1st Belooch Regiment N. I., to be second in command during the absence of Captain Davis or until further orders.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Brevet Colonel S. Wells, C. B. 1st Battalion 23rd Foot, to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Lieut. Colonel C. J. Barton, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery for 15 months from date of departure, to England on private affairs.

Brigadier General Heylond, C. B., Brigade Staff, from date of departure to 9th June, to proceed to Bombay.

Lieut. Colonel C. J. Barton, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, from 5th May, to Bombay preparatory to proceeding to Europe.

Captain E. H. Ashe, Staff Corps, from 13th May to 12th June, in extension to remain at Bombay on Medical certificate.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The leave of absence granted to Colonel J. T. Barr, Staff Corps, Resident at Baroda, in G. G. O. No. 319, of 8th May 1867, will count from the 14th instant.

Major J. R. Westropp, Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Deesa, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Surgeon Major E. Impey, Post Master General, Bombay, has been granted by the Government of India leave of absence to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant E. S. Walcott, General List, attached to the 3rd Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed a Probationer in the Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant R. Bythell, Staff Corps, Acting Adjutant Sappers and Miners, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Captain J. W. Young, C.B., Superintendent of Marine.

Lieutenant G. O. B. Carew resumed the Command of the "Coromandel," from the 9th April 1867.

Lieutenant G. O. B. Carew is re-appointed to the Command of the "Dalhousie," from the 15th April 1867.

Lieutenant Searle, Dock Master, was employed on special duty in the "Goolanar," replacing the outer Buoy, and marking the passage over the Bar of Bancoot River, from 20th to 23rd April 1867, both days inclusive.

Mr. A. Campbell, 1st Officer of the Steam Vessel "Coromandel," was appointed to the temporary Command of that vessel from the 1st to the 9th April, and from the 15th April 1867, vice Carew, transferred to the "Dalhousie."

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for six months under Section 11 of the New Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. W. Woodward, Second Assistant Magistrate of Kaira, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate in that District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. D. Robertson, Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, is allowed leave of absence for six months on private affairs to proceed to England.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. [illegible] Secretary to Government in the [illegible] General Departments, and [illegible] with charge of the Separate Department, is allowed leave of absence for six months on private affairs from the 13th instant.

Surgeon J. H. Sylvester is appointed Acting Second Physician to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon J. Raby, in Medical Charge, Kulladghee, has been in charge of the Police and Civil Medical duties at that Station from the 10th December 1866.

The Honorable M. J. M. Shaw Stewart assumed charge of his Office as Acting Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments, and as Acting Chief Secretary to Government with charge of the Separate Department, on the 13th instant.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confer the title of Rao Saheb on Mr. Sukharam Krishna Shet Dulvey, Moonsiff of Bhewndy, in the Tanna Collectorate.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Cantonment Magistrate of Hydrabad has been appointed a Special Officer for the purposes of the License Tax Act XXI. of 1867 for the Cantonment of Hydrabad.

Mr. Sorabjee Khursetjee to be Money Order Agent at Sholapoor.

Mr. Jamsetjee Manockjee has been appointed a Special Officer for the purposes of the License Tax Act XXI. of 1867 in the Sattara Collectorate.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments under the License Tax Act XXI. of 1867:—

Mr. Showkeeram wullud Nundeeram to be Special Officer in the Kurrachee Collectorate.

Mr. Akhoond Mehr Alli to be Special Officer in the Hydrabad Collectorate.

Mr. Dewan Chandasing to be Special Officer in the Shikarpoor Collectorate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Davidson, R.E., to be Controller of Public Works Accounts from the date of departure on furlough of Colonel Kendall, R. E.

Mr. W. S. Howard, Acting Executive Engineer, Poona, and Kirkee, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 29th April 1867.

Lieutenant W. Abney, R.E., Assistant Engineer 1st Grade, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for 35 days from the 17th April 1867.

Mr. W. Paris, Architect to Government is allowed leave of absence for six months to proceed to England under Clause 1, Para. 12 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend R. Easum, M.A., having on 9th March last, completed ten years' service from date of arrival in India, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain from that date.

The Venerable C. H. Leigh Lye, M.A., having on 20th April last, completed ten years' service from date of arrival in India, is promoted to the grade of Senior Chaplain from that date.

The privilege leave granted in notification dated 25th ultimo to the Revd. C. Laing, Chaplain of Malligaum, has been cancelled at his own request.

The following arrangements are notified to have effect from the date of the Revd. H. W. Bagnell's departure to Europe, on medical certificate:—

The Revd. S. Stead, M. A., Joint Chaplain, Kurrachee, to officiate as Chaplain, and the Revd. W. Jones to officiate as Joint Chaplain of that station, until further orders.

License to solemnize marriages under the provision of Act V. of 1865 is hereby given to the Revd. Dhanjibha Nowrojee, Minister and Missionary, Free Church of Scotland, Bombay.

The furlough to Europe, granted in Notification dated 13th February 1864 the Reverend F. Gell, is extended for a further period of nine months from the 13th February last.

The Rev. G. L. Fenton has been permitted by H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India to retire from the service from the 27th March last.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY.
16 Milton .... Smith .... Boston, Jan. 18.
[illegible] .... Shaw .... Liverpool, Jan. 6.

DEPARTURE.

MAY.
16 Phlox (s) .... [illegible] .... Goa, &c.

The following [illegible] B. & N. [illegible] for Malabar Coast.
E. C. and [illegible] Steamer [illegible] for Malabar Coast.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY
ALTERATION OF TRAINS (about 3rd June next.)—During the Monsoon the Passenger Trains on the G. I. P. Railway will run as under:—

MAIN LINE TRAINS (NORTH EASTERN.)

The mixed Train now leaving Bombay for Nagpore and Khundwah at 7-0 A. M. will leave at 7-15 A. M.

The present 8-30 P. M. Mail Train from Bombay to Nagpore and Khundwah will leave at 7-0 A. M.

The mixed Train now leaving Nagpore at 9-0 A. M. and Khundwah at 2-0 P. M. for Bombay will leave Nagpore at 11-45 A. M. and Khundwah at 1-0 P. M.

The Mail Train now leaving Nagpore at 9-30 P. M. and Khundwah at 7-0 A. M. for Bombay, will leave Nagpore at 9-0 A. M. and Khundwah at 5-15 P. M.

An additional Down Local Passenger Train (1st, 2nd and 3rd class) will be run daily from Bombay to Callian leaving Bombay at 1-0 P. M. and arriving at Callian at 3-0 P. M.

MAIN LINE TRAIN (South Eastern).

The present 9-15 A. M. passenger Train from Bombay to Poona will leave Bombay at 9-0 A. M. arriving at Poona at 5-0 P. M.

The present mixed Train now leaving Bombay for Sholapoor at 3-0 P. M., will leave at 7-15 A. M.

The 9-30 P. M. Mail Train from Bombay to Sholapoor will leave at 2-30 P. M. reaching Poona at 9-25. P. M.

The passenger Train now leaving Poona for Bombay at 9-45 A.M., will leave at 10-0 A.M.

The up-mixed Train now leaving Sholapoor for Bombay at 12-0 midnight will leave at 4-0 P.M.

The up-mail Train now leaving Sholapoor for Bombay at 12-45 P.M. will leave at 5-0 A M.

MAHIM BRANCH.

The existing up and down Mahim Trains are slightly accelerated.

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, May 16th 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA AND BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANIES.—NOTICE.—The above Railway Companies give Notice that they are prepared to quote through Rates from Stations on one Company's system to places on the other.

For particulars apply to Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Boree Bunder and B. B. and C. I. Railway at Grant Road Stations.

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.
J. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, AND BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANIES, through Passenger Service between Boree Bunder (G. I. P.) Mahim and Bandorah (B. B. & C. I.) Stations:—

On and from MONDAY 20th May 1867 a through mixed service train will, each day, leave

Boree Bunder .... at 2-15 P. M.
Arrive Byculla .... at 2-30 "
" Mahim .... at 2-55 "
" Bandorah .... at 3-5 "

W KNOX,
General Traffic Manager G. I. P.
J. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager B. B. & C. I.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has now completed arrangements by which he is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

LODGINGS WANTED for a single Gentleman, in or near the Fort. Address "J. F." *Bombay Gazette* Office, (stating terms.)

JUST arrived per "CLARENDON," three Pipes Choice South Side Madeira, shipped by RUTHERFORD, DRURY & Co., of London. For particulars of sale apply to REMINGTON & Co.

ALLSOPP'S BEER IN WOOD is now on Sale in our Godowns. Price Rs. 80 per Hhd.

Agents, the London Asiatic and American Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 15th May 1867.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "NYANZA," arrived from Mauritius, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co,
Agents of Ship *Nyanza*.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—GENTLEMEN interested in the RE-CONSTRUCTION of this Bank, are requested to communicate with the undersigned at the Offices of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

F. DUNDASS CHAUNTRELL.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.—Received ex "MADRAS".
Prime York Hams.
Wiltshire Bacon.
Double Glo'ster Cheese.
Cheddar Cheese.

J. NEUBERG.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

WORTHINGTON'S INDIA PALE ALE.—Brewers to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.—Just arrived per "DAPHNE" in cases containing 4 dozen Quarts and 8 dozen Pints.

Quarts at Rs. 5 per dozen.
Pints " 3-8 "

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 16th May 1867.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Bank, will be held at the Offices of the Company in Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of JUNE 1867, at 3 in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors.

By order of the Board,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Manager.

Bombay, 15th May 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "DAPHNE," from London, are requested to send boats alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain MILES will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th May 1867.

TO BE LET from the 1st of June, a good Furnished BUNGALOW, in a cool and healthy part between Naugaum and Matoonga, 10 minutes walk from the Dadur Railway Station, with Water Pipes attached in the Bungalow, and good compound with Garden, suitable for 2 Families or 4 Bachelors, lately occupied by Messrs. Smart, Wallis and Morton, P. O. & Co, rent Rs. 60. Apply to MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE BOTTLEWALA, No. 37, [illegible] shop, Gunbawa Street, Fort.

SHIP "ALMA," from Mauritius, with Cargo of Ship "ARNAUD," from Bordeaux.—Consignees of the undermentioned goods [illegible] French ship "ARNAUD" from Bordeaux, [illegible] at Mauritius and forwarded per French ship "ALMA," are requested to sign the Average Bond lying at our Office and to take immediate delivery of goods after paying freight and estimated average expenses to the undersigned.

The goods are landed and incurring heavy charges for Wharfage and Watching, which must also be paid prior to delivery.

50 Cases Merchandize, shipped by J. H. D. Becker Fils to order.
10 " do. " C. Gaden and Klepsah do.
100 " do. " A. Borchard do.
50 " do. " Great Cognac Company do

If the goods are not taken delivery of within three days, they will be deposited in the Government Warehouse, and if not claimed at the expiration of one month from this date, they will be sold to pay expenses.

NOWROJEE ARDASEER & SONS,
Agents Ship *Alma*.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—
MAP OF INDIA.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
Guide to Places of amusement in Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Dand's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Deccan Horse Dak
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the Bombay Gazette Press.

AGENTS:
Bombay:—Messrs. [illegible] and [illegible], Thacker, Vining & Co., and all Railway Stations and Hotels.
Poona:—Messrs. [illegible], [illegible] Street.
London:—P. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR [illegible] HAVRE.
(To sail [illegible] of May.)

NOTICE.—The fine ship "GLOUCESTER," [illegible] Burgess, has superior Accommodation for a few passengers. For particulars apply to

[illegible] VENTZ AND LUCIUS, Agents,
For [illegible] and Owners Ship *Gloucester*.

Bombay, 16th May 1867.

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

CONTENTS.

CARTOON—"AUNT SALLY."
AUNT SALLY—Mr. Massey.
1st Player—Young Bengal.
2nd do.—Miss Bombay, very tired and sleepy.
3rd do.—Mrs. Madras fast asleep.

THE TRUE, THRILLING, SENSATIONAL, AND STARTLING DELINEATION OF THE ADVENTURES OF AN UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE WITH A "LIVE" SHELL.

HALF PAGE, 1st Tableau—He findeth and bringeth home the shell in triumph!

HALF PAGE, 2nd Tableau—His friends and He are met together to witness the result of igniting the shell!!

TO BE CONTINUED.

QUARTER PAGE.—Our Friend, the ingenious Mr. Jones, has a new invention.

WHOLE PAGE—How our Fat Contributor went to Nagpore and came back again. *A series, to be continued.*

The Nagpore Cinderella and several other Vignettes.

Contributors for the May number are urgently requested to send in their MSS., "AT ONCE."

POSTAL NOTICES.

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company having altered the hours of departure of the extra steamers to Aden and Suez, it is notified that the extra Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, will be closed at the General Post Office on the following dates at the same hour as that fixed for the Regular Overland Mail, viz. at 7 A. M., an after Packet being kept open until 8 A. M.

May 20th

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland Mails.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong, Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time named*:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China Ceylon Penang Singapore Hongkong	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Cape of Good Hope Mauritius Natal Reunion St. Helena	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat Persian Gulf Bussorah Bagdad	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Rutnagherry Vingoorla Goa Karwar Beypore Mangalore Cochin Calicut Cannanore Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

NEXT OVERLAND MAIL.

As the extra steamers are timed to arrive at Suez one day before the Calcutta steamer, in order to ensure the mails being taken on to Marseilles and Southampton, the service will be a service for *all* India four times a month. The weekly steamers *to* India are expected to arrive in Bombay on the following dates:—

April .... 27th May 4th

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding	¼ Tolah	½ Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage	6 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	miles.	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolahs Rs. As.	50 Tolahs. Rs. As.	100 Tolahs. Rs. As.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond. Rs. As.
Not exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
"	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
"	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
"	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1[illegible]

CALENDAR—MAY, 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .... 18th 6h. 43m. P. M.
Last Quarter .... 26th 10h. 13m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri	17	Mars sets at 11-45 P. M.	5 26	6 26	10 17	1[illegible] 36	14th May, 1867. Time 8h. 58m. 53s.
Sat.	18	Full Moon—Saturn 1° 56' S. of Moon 14-19 A. M.	5 26	6 21	10 5[illegible]	11 11	
Sun.	19	4th Sunday after Easter.	5 23	6 27	11 28	11 43	
Mon.	20	Jupiter rises at [illegible]-52 A. M.	5 25	6 27	—	0 3	
Tues	21	Sun enters Gemini at 6-10 P. M.	5 25	6 28	[illegible] 20	0 37	
Wed.	22	Duration of night 10-57m.	5 2[illegible]	6 28	0 54	1 13	
Thurs.	23	Mercury rises at 4-58 A. M.	5 24	6 28	1 29	1 48	

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1867.

THE *Friend of India*, in its natural exultation over the completion of the East India Company's line of railway from Mirzapore to Jubbulpore, has spoken somewhat disparagingly, and we believe unjustly, of the efforts made by the G. I. P. Company to push on the works of the unfinished part of their line from Khundwah to Jubbulpore, so as to establish through communication between the capitals of Eastern and Western India. We fear it is true that the line from Bombay to Jubbulpore will not be ready for traffic along its whole length before the year 1869; but this unfortunate delay is not the fault of the Railway Company. There has been no carelessness or want of energy on their part; and the *Friend* commits a great mistake in suggesting that the main line has been neglected in order that the less important branch to Nagpore might be more speedily completed. The rapidity with which the works on the Nagpore line were finished was due to two causes; first, the ease with which a railway can be constructed across the wide level plains of Berar and the Central Provinces, and, secondly, the good fortune of the Railway Company in having let this part of their works to very hard working and skilful contractors. As regards the other line, from Khundwah to Jubbulpore, the contracts were all let years ago, and the construction of the Nagpore branch, which was confided to other contractors, had nothing whatever to do with the delay that is now complained of. The works on the main line would have [illegible] neither more rapidly nor more slowly, if the Nagpore branch had been left untouched. But in the still incomplete portion of the main line, the Company has not been lucky in some of its contractors; and besides there is one very heavy work, a bridge over the Towa (a tributary of the Nerbudda which falls into that river near Hoshungabad), the piers of which have been swept away three years in succession by the terrible force of the waters in the rainy season. The engineers are now making a fourth, and it is to be hoped a final, attempt to build the bridge from designs approved by Mr. George Berkley after personal inspection of the site during his recent visit to this country, but the work will still take nearly two years. But for this bridge the whole line might now be open; but the contractors have not been eager to push forward the easier works, knowing how long a time would be occupied in building the bridge. We have very little doubt that through communication to Calcutta might be obtained by the beginning of next year, with the exception of the break at the Towa, if the Government would urge the contractors not to mind waiting for the bridge, and would sanction the running of trains from Calcutta and Bombay to either side of the river. But the responsibility of coming to such a decision rests with the Government of India, not with the Government of Bombay which the *Friend* is inclined to make the scapegoat.

THE public of India, and from a [illegible] and more striking point of view, the Punjab public have recently witnessed the farce of a treaty of peace and amity having been concluded between the two high powers of Great Britain [illegible] one hand, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sanctity of treating *de puissance à puissance* with the [illegible] tribes that infest our North-West frontier. Henceforward the Hussun-kheyl, the Allee-kheyl, the Goodis-kheyl and the other robber clans beyond our Peshawur and Kohat cantonments may claim the signal honour of having been recognised as a "power," by the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain. This is the grand result of all the fuss and talk about an expedition to punish those pillagers which Government was to have despatched against them, but for their timely submission. Their policy might do credit to any of our most astute European cabinets. After giving us all possible trouble, violating the peace of our frontiers, and putting us to the expense of organizing an expedition to chastise their armed eruptions into our territory, at the last moment, seeing the desperation of their position they cunningly come forward, get up a fictitious whine for pardon, and are forthwith patted on the back by our Commissioner at Peshawur and his Deputies, who tell them to be "good boys" in future, and that, if their behaviour is satisfactory henceforward, the past will be forgiven and forgotten. Then to cap the climax to our ridiculous participation in such a force, a treaty is formally drawn up between the Commissioner of Peshawur, as plenipotentiary of Great Britain on the one part, and some half dozen barbarous Mulliks as plenipotentiaries of the Kheyls on the other; and, after the mediæval style of doing such things formerly in Europe, hostages are demanded, and delivered in the persons of another half-dozen Mulliks. If anything were wanting on our part to establish our recognition of these brigands as a "power," this act by which we are pledged for the safe-keeping of their hostages, would supply the deficiency. Now, we are bound by the most sacred principles of the law of nations to keep faith with those robbers, and do due honour to their hostages as long as they remain in our hands. What if the Kheyls are faithless to their agreement? Will we, after the fashion of the middle ages, chop off their hostages' heads and fling them back across our frontier into the enemy's territory? We should like to see the Commissioner of Peshawur charged with the pleasant duty.

But, dismissing with the contempt it merits, the indecisive and pusillanimous policy of our government with regard to these frontier marauders, we come to consider a very important question, suggested by the absurdity of our present relations with the tribes on our North-Western frontiers:—What are we to do with Affghanistan? Here there is question of a country in which no responsible government exists, plunged internally in an abyss of the most barbarous and bloody anarchy, while its savage inhabitants are constantly making raids, and committing robberies, outrages and murders within our own frontiers. An assembly of turbulent and lawless clans, hardly recognizing the authority of their individual chiefs, devoid of any common political organization, and without a head to control the entire body, it is wholly impossible under such a state of misrule, for us to adopt the ordinary course in case of attacks upon our territories, which would be to demand satisfaction from the Government of the country. Two courses alone remain open to us: the one would be to do as the Government has lately done—get up an expedition to chastise each individual case of violation of our frontier, accept the submission of, make treaties with, and take hostages from the several frontier tribes,—and, in a word, stultify ourselves by entering into political relations, *de puissance à puissance*, with a barbarous rabble of lawless marauders and cut-throats. The other course, which all the circumstances of the case plainly indicate as the only one compatible with the honour and interests of British dominion in India, is one the discussion of which we approach with some hesitation, being sensible how much public opinion both at home and in this country, is divided upon it. Ever since the disasters of the Affghan war, a large party in India and England seems to look upon Affghanistan as a region of horrid memories, and dread, undefined and unknown perils and dangers, where a foe is concealed behind every crag on the brow of every pass and ravine, and the crags themselves are the most terrible opponents to an invading army, being ready, at the slightest impulse given, to tumble down on the heads of the helpless hosts to death. It is amazing how the force of imagination has blinded this class of people. Talk to them of any new expedition against Affghanistan, and they will raise their hands to heaven, and mournfully repeat in terrified accents:—"The Khaybur Pass, the Khaybur Pass!" In short, to listen to these people, one would almost conclude that the nation had degenerated into a rabble of arrant cowards and poltroons, whom one thrashing had "cowed" for evermore! Fortunately, however, for the honour of the British name, there is another and a much more enlightened class of the Indian and home public who can look upon the Affghan disasters in their true light, and who are capable of comprehending that what then occurred could never take place again, from the altered circumstances of the case. At that time, the Punjab was not, as now, in our possession, and the disorganization of the Affghan State had not reached its present pitch. We had then no railways to transport our troops from Lahore to Delhi, from Umritsur to Mooltan, neither had we a Flotilla of Steamers on the Indus from Kurrachee to Mukkud. It is undeniable that the Affghan expedition, which resulted so disastrously and disgracefully for the honour and *prestige* of British arms, was a political blunder at that time. But, since then, things have greatly changed as we just now remarked, and at the present time, it has become an imperative duty upon us, and a policy from which we can in no wise any longer prudently abstain, to "annex" Western Affghanistan, with Caubul. We see the Russians steadily advancing southwards, towards our frontiers; we must expect, unless we be wholly infatuated, that we can never hope to meet them as friends on Asiatic soil, as long as we continue to thwart their designs upon Constantinople; we ought to be fully aware that their avowed intention is to conquer not only Bokhara, but also Caubul, as a preliminary step towards an invasion of our Indian Empire. Yet, we hesitate about occupying beforehand, what is unquestionably the key of India, Caubul. Let the Russians once anticipate us in the possession of Caubul,—and however sceptical we may affect to be as to their designs in that quarter, it is no secret at all events in St. Petersburg that the capture of Caubul is part of their programme of Indian invasion—let the Russians only get hold of the brave though barbarous tribes of Affghanistan for her levies, and the day may soon come when we shall know to our cost what advantage might be taken of these same valorous Affghan clans, whether for the attack or defence of India, according as one or other power succeeded in reducing them under its sway. To us, then, it appears, that the immediate occupation of Caubul is a policy upon which may hereafter vitally depend the very maintenance and stability of our rule in India, and, it matters not, what outlay of blood and treasure the measure may involve, all our sacrifices will be recompensed on the day when the British flag shall float triumphantly over the *Bolla Hissar*,—thus affording us a sure guarantee for the security of our rule on this side the Indus, which we never can possess as long as the country of the Affghans is exposed to the danger of [illegible] Russian possession, and the valorous Affghans [illegible] of swelling the hosts of [illegible], which the Muscovite will sooner or later most indubitably attempt to bound on to the conquest of our Indian Empire.

Our Paper:—One of the leading members of the native community will shortly be had up on one of the most serious counts, excepting murder, that can be preferred under the provisions of the Penal Code. This gentleman happens to be a very old friend of ours, and therefore we abstain from saying any more concerning him at present.

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—For the last day or two at Agra the weather has been most exceptional for this time of the year. Owing to a disturbed electrical condition of the atmosphere, the sky has been clouded with dust or in dust-storms and [illegible] [illegible] going to press, we received a telegram from Calcutta [illegible] of intelligence which may fully be relied on, that the Secretary of State will not veto the License tax. We also learn from the same telegram that "Captain Jervis is not dismissed."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—The Maharajah of Gwalior, it is said, has solicited Government to defer sending the troops away from Gwalior till October next: the Viceroy has consented to the same.

THE same:—The Government of India, we learn, has authorised the disbursement of Rs. 55,000 for the thorough repairs of the steamer *Berenice* as recommended by the marine authorities.

THE same:—We hear from Hyderabad that every thing is quiet there. Salar Jung, the minister, has been restored to his former position of administering justice throughout the Nizam's territories; and His Highness proposes to hold a Durbar to grant special honours to the minister for his faithful conduct.

THE same:—We hear that, on the recommendation of the local Government, the Government of India has sanctioned the creation of the office of an Uncovenanted Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 800, progressively rising to Rs. 1,000 a month, as has been done in the other Government Secretariats.

THE same:—We regret to notice the death of Major-General John Aloule, of the Bengal Army. He entered the Army on the 30th May, 1812, and rose in the old 23rd Regt. N.I., becoming a major-general on the 27th January, 1858. He served during the Nepal campaign of 1815, and was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore. His step removes the name of Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. B. Bush, of the retired list, from the gradation list of lieutenant-colonels, but gives no substantive promotion.

THE *Madras Athenæum*, May 10th:—An extremely interesting circumstance transpired at the Town Police Court yesterday on the arraignment of one of the *genus* "loafer" before the Magistrate. The man, whose name is Dennis M'Ivor, was apprehended on Wednesday at noon for being "drunk and incapable," and was duly locked up, after being searched, and the sum of an anna and a half taken out of his pocket. About an hour later, Mr. Inspector Hunter visited the lock-up, and informed the Serjeant in charge that he had received information of this man M'Ivor having a considerable sum of money concealed about his person. The latter was therefore subjected to a second examination, when a kind of belt was discovered, underneath the waist band of his trowsers, which contained no less than eighty-eight rupees, most of them being perfectly black from moisture. And yet the possessor of them has for some time past been pursuing the daily occupation of "cadging," representing himself to a charitable public as being in a starving condition, and willing to accept anything, from the price of a dram to a rupee. Mr. Clarke, before whom M'Ivor was brought yesterday, insisted upon his accounting for how he became possessed of this money, and said he hoped Mr. Elliot, the Inspector of the Division, would cause strict enquiries to be made into the matter. After all, loafing does not appear to be so very unprofitable a game; but our readers may judge from the above how much dependence is to be placed in the representations of Europeans applying to them for relief.

THE *Englishman*:—The following is the result of the Opium Sale held on the 9th inst. at the Exchange Hall on behalf of Her Majesty's Government:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar,	2,000	1,290	1,280	1,282-5-42	2,564,875
Benares,	2,000	1,220	1,210	1,215-6-32	2,430,775

THE same:—The Directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on the 9th inst., made no alteration in their rates of interest or discount.

THE same:—There has been some talk recently of a visit to British India by the Deb Rajah of Bhootan: before, however, a decision can be arrived at in Poonakha, the Durbar would wish to be informed as to the number of guns which would be allowed the Deb Rajah as a salute.

THE same:—It is reported that another strong reinforcement has reached the Russian General at Bhokhara. His movements are, however, still involved in obscurity. The attitude of the Russians, and the large accession of strength they have received, are producing their natural effects on the people and Chiefs of Badukshan, Sheer-i-Subz and Cabool.

THE same:—Some of the judgments of the Hon'ble Justice Phear have, of late, given little satisfaction to the public. This may be attributed to his youth and inexperience, for his ability is unquestionable. All that he requires is a little more information on Indian questions, and practice. This he will find no difficulty in obtaining, nor would the time required to obtain such information interfere much with his judicial duties. A case lately came before the Small Cause Court in which one of the witnesses, Mr. William Heysham, Deputy Collector of Calcutta and its Suburbs, complained of a wrong judgment given by Mr. Justice Phear, which had led to a great deal of confusion and litigation. Mr. William Heysham, however, charitably added—"if I were allowed to discuss the matter with Mr. Justice Phear for half an hour, I am sure I would convince him of it." Now here is an excellent opportunity for Mr. Justice Phear to correct his erroneous views, and obtain accurate information on a subject of considerable importance. He has but to spend one little half-hour with Mr. William Heysham, and the business is done.

THE same:—The St. Petersburgh correspondent of *Le Nord*, writing, March the 7th, communicates the following information respecting Bokhara:—"The people of Bokhara are fond of trade, and are not friendly with the Emir for being so fond of fighting, but the defeat of his 60,000 troops by the Russians, and the capture of "the impregnable Kojend," has spread everywhere in Central Asia a great respect for the Russian power. As the Emir has not been able as yet to re-enter his capital, his mother has been very active in stirring him up to fight against the Russians, and to wage a predatory warfare in their territory. Since the capture of Kojend, the Khan of Kokand has been much better disposed towards the Russians, and has given a very favorable reception to some Russian merchants, who came to Bokhara to trade; they sold a large quantity of Russian goods, and were well received by all except the Mollahs.

Since the Russians have established themselves in Taskend, some improvement has taken place in the town. A high road has been made, and European houses are erected on both sides. A Church will shortly be commenced. A Club has been opened, together with a library and school for Russian children. A deputation, composed of sixteen of the chief persons of Taskend and Khojend, has departed for St. Petersburgh.

By recent accounts more amicable relations have been established between the Emirs of Bokhara and Tashkend. Many caravans of Bokhara goods have arrived at the latter city. General Kryjanovsky proceeds to Samara to investigate into the practicability of a scheme for a light rail, worked by horse power, to connect Samara with Orenburg, and thus make Samara a port on the Volga for the products of Central Asia that may arrive at Orenburg.

THE SEWAGE OUTFALL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have been informed that the Engineer's department of the municipality has made two series of experiments during the last week to ascertain the force and direction of the set of the tide in the harbour near the Colaba foreshore. A steamer belonging to the Elphinstone Company appears to have taken the experimenters to a spot a little to the south of the Victoria Bunder, and to have maintained her position near the shore. A buoy—loaded and specially prepared—was cast overboard to show the direction of the tidal set in this situation. With strange but unforeseen perversity it is reported to have made its way to the shore and to have found a lodgement amongst the rocks. The experiment was repeated, and with a similar result. The steamer was then hauled off further seaward, and the buoy was again dropped and again made its way to the rocks nearly opposite, refusing to go out to sea.

It is especially important to learn the truth about this matter, which seems to have a vital connection with the proposed Colaba sewage outfall. If when the sewage of the city is pumped into the sea at Colaba it should refuse to leave the harbour with the ebb tide, and should obstinately persist in hugging the shore, the first demand of a scientific system of drainage will remain a desideratum, inasmuch as the requirements of sanitation will not be supplied [illegible]

LATEST [illegible]

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

LONDON, 11TH MAY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet and unchanged. Fair Dhollera 8½d. Ship named Dhollera 8d.

4 per cent. Government Securities 84.
5 " 102¾.
5½ " 107.
Exchange on Bombay 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11¾d.

LONDON, 14TH MAY, MORNING.

The Cotton Market at Liverpool to-day opened steady. Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

GALLE, 13th May.

Steamer *Norna* sailed for China.

GALLE, 15th May.

Steamer *Cambodge* sailed for China.

BOMBAY.

MAJOR J. R. Westropp, Cantonment Magistrate of Deesa, is allowed furlough to Europe, for twenty months on medical certificate.

IT is stated that the Commissioner of Police intends to reduce the number of Ramoosees employed in the Police Force.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, accompanied by Colonel Marriott, proceeded to Narel on Tuesday night on his way to Matheran.

THE British ship *Milton*, Captain J. H. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from the port of Boston with a cargo of ice, tobacco, &c.

MR. PRANLAL MATHOORADASS has been appointed Acting District Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Surat.

THE Hon'ble M. J. M. Shaw Stewart assumed charge of his office as Acting Chief Secretary to Government on the 13th instant.

LIEUTENANT R. Bythell, Staff Corps, Acting Adjutant Sappers and Miners, is allowed furlough to Europe, for twenty months on medical certificate.

WE understand that the office of Inspector in the Cotton Frauds' Department at Sholapore has been abolished, and a sub-inspector on a salary of Rs. 300 has been appointed.

THE height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending 11th instant was 47 feet and 8 tenths; and on the corresponding date during the last year it was 48 feet and 1 tenth.

MR. A. D. ROBERTSON, Commissioner of Customs, salt, and opium, is allowed leave of absence, to England for six months on private affairs.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Warden will sit on Wednesday next on the Appellate Side of the High Court to dispose of some appeals in criminal cases.

THE British ship *Annot Lyle*, Captain J. C. Shaw, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, reports that on March 31st she spoke the ship *Chirwall Abby*, from Calcutta, bound to London, in Lotitude 23° .7 South; Longitude 62°.43 East.

BY a telegram received in town yesterday we learn that Jamsetjee Pallonjee, 22 Great St. Helen's, the London partner of the firm of Pallonjee Hormusjee Sons and Co. of Bombay, has been adjudicated a Bankrupt.

ON Wednesday last the Director of the Indo-European line forwarded a telegram to Government reporting that the direct line was right to Constantinople, Persian line right to Teheran, interrupted beyond.

THE Native Troops in Garrison will parade for exercise on the general parade ground this morning in the following order in quarter distance columns right in front. 21st Regiment N. I., and 25th Regiment N. I., i. e. the 21st Regiment N. I., will furnish the saluting and camp colors.

THE following passengers proceeded yesterday by the B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer *Arabia*, Captain J. J. Ballantine, to the Malabar Coast and Calcutta:—*For Cannanore.*—Captain Creagh, and Lieutenant T. A. Mills. *For Colombo.*—Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Wilson.

A TELEGRAM from Cochin dated the 15th instant, informs us that the weather was fair, Barometer 29.96, thermometer 83°. Another from Cannanore states that the weather was fair, wind N. W. moderate. Fall of rain 3 inches and 58 cents. The Madras telegram states that the weather was cloudy, wind south, thermometer 86°, barometer 29.79.

FROM information received from Zanzibar, under date March 28th, we learn that Dr. Seward was investigating a charge of slave dealing brought against a European resident of that place formerly an officer in the I. N., and had ordered 700 alleged slaves who were employed by the defendant's firm, to be liberated.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, on the Esplanade, this evening:—

Grand March ... "Op Il. "Trovatore" ... Cavallini.
Overture ... "Op Nabucco." ... Verdi.
Quadrille ... "Military." ... Strauss.
Selection ... "Op I 'Puritani." ... Bellini.
Waltz ... "Wintenbluthen." ... Labitzki.
Galop ... "Tanzeweber." ... Sekat

ON the application of Mr. Judge Sir Joseph Arnould on Friday the 10th instant, accepted a plaint in a suit brought by Mahomed Yoosoof Bin Nak Mahomed Bondray against the P. & O. Company, to recover from them the sum of Rs. 25,000, damages sustained by him from the collision of their steamship the *Eusen* with his bugalow the *Khoodabux*, in the harbour of Bombay, and the plaint was ordered to be filed and the summons issued immediately notwithstanding the vacation, on the ground that certain material witnesses of the plaintiff were about to leave Bombay, and the plaintiff was desirous of applying for an order to examine them *de bene esse*.

On the application of Mr. Judge, His Lordship yesterday made an order for the examination *de bene esse* of four of the plaintiff's witnesses.

THE number of deaths registered for the week ending 14th May was 328 being 13 less than the number registered for the week 7th May. The mean of the corresponding weeks on the preceding five years was 537.

RACE OR CASTE.	Cholera.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other diseases.	Accident.	Total.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	1	3	..	3	1	..	[illegible]
Brahmun	..	1	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Lingaet	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	..	1
Shetia	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	8
Hindoo of other Castes	2	28	..	65	71	..	166
Hindoo Out-castes	..	8	..	13	11	..	32
Moosulman	..	17	..	31	29	1	78
Parsee	..	1	..	9	7	..	17
Jew	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Native Christian	..	..	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Indo-European	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
European	..	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
Negro-African	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Unknown Race	..	..	..	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
Total	3	53	1	130	136	2	328
Corresponding Week, 1866	1	55	16	251	90	5	418

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P. M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey 13th May.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey 13th May.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages from Kurrachee to Bombay during the same period ranged from 13 hours 50 minutes to 0 hours 20 minutes, communication being reported perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 15th to 8 P. M. of the 16th May were as follows:—

	To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Madras	....	41 51	24 0

AGRA, 16TH, 6 A. M.—Interruption Futteyghur both lines continues.

KURRACHEE, 16TH, 1-30 P. M.—Direct line to Constantinople. Persian line right to Teheran interrupted beyond.

BOMBAY, 16TH, 6 A. M.—Contact Nassick and Malligaum lines continues.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Guzerat was held [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Dunlop and [illegible] Hossack [illegible] H. G. Dunlop [illegible] be and are hereby [illegible] Bank of Guzerat [illegible] by Mr. Jehangeer [illegible] Jehangeer Goostadjee [illegible] the liquidators the [illegible] The resolution was [illegible] Dhunjeebhoy and [illegible] ed, after passing a vote [illegible] Chairman.

THE time-honoured [illegible] "silver nail" was performed yesterday afternoon upon the vessel which is being [illegible] which it is intended to [illegible] the port of Kurrachee. [illegible] gentlemen were present [illegible] silver nail bore the [illegible] "The Right Hon'ble W. [illegible] ald, Governor.—Dockyard [illegible] setjee Dhunjeebhoy, [illegible] Dockyard, 1867. The [illegible] for Kurrachee harbour. [illegible] C. B., Superintendent of Marine [illegible] driven by Mrs. J. W. Young [illegible] The hammer which was used for [illegible] was one which the Hon'ble [illegible] sented in 1844 to Mr. Cursetjee [illegible] then Master Builder, on the [illegible] driving of the nail into H. M. [illegible] name of which afterwards became [illegible] The following are the dimensions [illegible] *Munora* (which it is expected [illegible] in about eighteen months [illegible] having to be brought from [illegible] Length over all, 141 feet 6 inches; [illegible] tween the perpendiculars, 130 feet; [illegible] keel for tonnage, 119 feet [illegible] extreme, 26 feet; breadth [illegible] 9 inches; breadth moulded, 25 feet [illegible] depth in hold, 14 feet 6 inches; [illegible] (Builder's measurement) 419 [illegible] power of engines, 250 horse. After the ceremony was finished, a shawl was [illegible] Mrs. Young to Mr. Jamsetjee [illegible] Nosegays and their usual accompaniments were then distributed, and the European gentlemen were afterwards served with refreshments.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 11th May, 1867.

OPEN 300 MILES.

Coaching	[illegible]
Merchandise	[illegible]
Back Bay Earth Trains ...	[illegible]
Telegraph	[illegible]
Total...	135,1[illegible]

Corresponding Week in May, 1866.

Coaching	[illegible]
Merchandise	[illegible]
Back Bay Earth Trains ...	[illegible]
Telegraph	[illegible]
Total...	[illegible]
Increase...	[illegible]

FORT POLICE COURT.—16TH MAY.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

POCKET-PICKING.—Muddoo Hossein, a [illegible], was charged with stealing a purse, containing Rs. 1[illegible], belonging to Dossjee Dawoodjee. The prosecutor was yesterday passing along the Paidhonie road when the accused [illegible] of the [illegible], with an umbrella in one hand and a child in the other, when he felt his pocket being [illegible] turning round saw the prisoner with his purse [illegible] and accordingly seized him. His Worship [illegible] prisoner, an old offender, and sentenced him to [illegible] wood with hard labour for six months.

THEFT.—Ragloo Shamjee was charged with stealing yesterday a bottle of brandy belonging to [illegible], a dubash. The prisoner stated he was asleep on the [illegible] and that, when he awoke, he saw the bottle lying [illegible] near him and took it up. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned for one month.

A WATCH TO BE CLAIMED.—Moosa Mahomed, a [illegible] young boy, was charged with having in his possession a silver watch, of the value of Rs. 30 and [illegible] which might be reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The prisoner said that [illegible] along the road yesterday another boy [illegible] the watch which was lying on the road, and that he picked it up. His Worship ordered two boys whom the [illegible] named to be sent for; and on their arrival, they corroborated the statement of the prisoner to a certain extent. One of them said that it was the prisoner who found the watch, saying he found it lying on the road. The prisoner was said to be earning at present [illegible] by selling about ice; and His Worship thought it was more probable that he found the watch in the road than that he actually stole it from somebody's pocket. He was, therefore, discharged, and the watch was ordered to be kept in the custody of the chief clerk until the owner came forward to claim it.

One of the boys called as witness was given a rupee as a reward for his intelligent answers to the court.

BROACHING CARGO.—Horson Rumbles and two others, seamen of the ship *Vimiera*, were charged with stealing a quantity of sardines, pickles, and brandy, [illegible] Rs. 40, part cargo of the ship; and a fourth [illegible] same vessel with dishonestly receiving stolen [illegible] The *Vimiera* arrived here on the 27th ult. and [illegible] ers were all articled seamen. His Worship [illegible] sentenced them to be kept to hard labour on [illegible] for twelve weeks each and to forfeit from their wages the value of the goods proved to have been stolen.

ASSAULT.—Ameer Shaik Isaak was charged with assaulting in Noorbhoy Dawoodbhoy in Khoja Street. The complainant, a dealer in small wares, was standing outside his shop yesterday with an open umbrella in his hand, [illegible] passed by at the time, and the prisoner told the [illegible] to shut up his umbrella as it was a carriage to have it [illegible] under the circumstances. Prosecutor refused to shut the umbrella, whereupon the prisoner struck him a [illegible] blow on the head with a stick he had in his hand, inflicting a wound from which blood flowed. His Worship found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for one month.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—It may interest your correspondent "Deccanee" to learn that the "Sarcostemma Viminalis" is the sacred "Soma" [illegible] of the Veds. In outward appearance it is like the smooth-stemmed, leafless milk bush of Guzerat and the Dekhan; but it differs from it in having no milky juice. It bears clusters of [illegible] ed white flowers. I have found it in Khandeish and in Guzerat growing as a creeper over the prickly milkbush (*Euphorbia*); and there happens to be a fine plant of it in the Cantonment Magistrate's garden at Poona.

The equivalent "Soom" given for it in the "Indian Domestic Economy" is not a misprint, but though I have shown the plant to many Hindoos, learned and unlearned, I have not met one who knew its native name, or who knew the plant even.

KONKANEE.

Matheran, 15th May.

P. S.—I enclose my card. For further information I would refer "Deccanee" to Dr. Birdwood's Bombay Products.

THE D. P. W.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Some little time ago you had a leading article in your paper on the [illegible] of remodelling the Department of Public Works, [illegible] commending that the military [illegible] entirely relieved of the duty of carrying on all purely civil works—and also advocating [illegible] portant changes—in this department of Government.

As the arguments were by no means [illegible] gether unanswered upon, you [illegible] recurred to the subject no doubt [illegible] more important matter has occupied [illegible] and the space in your columns. [illegible] from an outside observer may [illegible] quite unacceptable.

You are no doubt fully aware of the [illegible] for some time the higher [illegible] India and England have had [illegible] the advisability of making [illegible] department. So long ago as [illegible] discussion going on in England, [illegible] tion at that time was [illegible] "Board of Works" in each Presidency [illegible] Government has no doubt [illegible] taking any decided step [illegible] bably from a [illegible] number of "grievances" [illegible] great change being [illegible] cently they have [illegible] "grievances" from [illegible] of the great amalgamation [illegible]

Nor would these [illegible] nary if the Corps of [illegible] in promotion or [illegible] that took place, [illegible] did with certain [illegible] held out—good faith [illegible] some individuals [illegible]

The prizes to which [illegible] gineers can aspire [illegible] numerous nor very [illegible] in a century [illegible]

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the Royal Engineers [illegible] to encroach upon what are [illegible] Civil Engineer's duties that a conflict [illegible] ever likely to take place.

When railways were first projected in India, the Government Engineers of the time believed [illegible] towards them to hand over the works to Civil Engineers, they considered it an encroachment upon their own peculiar domain—taking away some of their privileges and opportunities. A distinguished Government Engineer who now holds a special appointment for carrying on another series of great public works was one of those who argued that. They should have been entrusted with the railways, and that qualified subordinates would be readily and easily obtained from England to do the work.—He was not probably aware with what reluctance even young Engineers entered the service of the Railway Companies of India—many remarked that they would as soon think of enlisting into the ranks of a regiment, as taking engagements on Indian Railways—nor is this feeling by any means extinct; railway and other employment in India is looked upon as a *dernier ressort* by young professionals at home. The consequence was that in the early days of Indian Railways many that came out were (as was remarked at the time) "barely acquainted with the rudiments of their profession." If the Government Engineers had undertaken these works, it would have been many years yet before the Governor General could have travelled from Calcutta to Simla in 72 hours.

There can be little doubt, that the Royal Engineers as a rule have higher scientific attainments than the majority of the Civil Engineers who come out to India—on the other hand, the Civil Engineers who have been properly trained have frequently had much more varied practical experience in different branches of the profession—though the display of their skill at Bombay during the last two or three years has not been very successful. I think it was D'Israeli that proposed [illegible] an Architect—were he to visit Bombay [illegible] The latest idea would probably propose to *drown* [illegible] they should secure to [illegible]. So [illegible] the construction of the proposed works of irrigation with a strong inclination also to include the drainage works and docks—in fact, and indeed, they would fain make one believe that they, and they only, are the *competent* parties to carry on irrigation works. It is true, that digging trenches and ditches are not foreign to the duties of Military Engineers and the Civil Engineers can afford to be magnanimous for more reasons than one. Of late years, canal works have been regarded as belonging to a byegone age not very difficult but requiring ordinary care and skill. At the head works some few difficulties may occur—canals are not novel works, on the contrary, they are the most simple kind of engineering known in the world. Numbers of such works have been constructed in the earliest, rudest, and most primitive ages, both in Europe, Asia, Africa and probably also in the central states of America. There is nothing, therefore, in them to excite much ambition—they must be cheaply constructed or they never can pay, consequently the emoluments will not be great; probably a civil engineer would not have committed the blunder that was made on the Ganges Canal giving it a slope that converted it into a torrent—the presiding genius on that occasion was, however, an artillery officer, whose ambition led him to mistake his vocation.

But the great question is this, while the military engineers are occupied making canals, roads, schools, dhurrumsalas and such like works—are they not every day becoming less fit to fulfil the duties for which they were originally supposed to be engaged? Take away the tinsel and the glory which is bestowed upon the army and it becomes a superior kind of police force to protect the lives and property of the com- [illegible] the machinery of Govern- [illegible] to find other munity, and to uphold [illegible] for a large ment, and though it may be advisable [illegible] idle, still occupation in the *piping times of peace* [illegible] of body of men who might otherwise be [illegible] there must be a limit to such employment both officers and men who are to protect the country. It would never do to turn one regiment into shoemakers, another into tailors, or a third into bricklayers and so on throughout; neither can it possibly be advisable to turn a whole Corps of Royal Engineers into a superior kind of artizan to take charge of civil works, because such a course must interfere with their efficiency as Military Engineers. And in the event of a campaign in front of such an army of engineers as Prussia or Russia could bring into the field, the engineers would in all likelihood be found greatly wanting, not in courage but in experience in every thing relating to their duties—and with which they ought to be most familiar. Perhaps in such an emergency the Government might not despise a helping hand from the Civil Engineers; it would not be the first time, for during the mutiny, was not Boyle of Arrah, a C. E., rewarded by government, and did not General Neil publicly thank Betagh at Cawnpore? Besides there were many others who performed signal services in helping forward troops, throwing bridges across rivers, and such like. Perhaps the Government may one of these days find it to their advantage to give Commission to Civil Engineers in this country as a reserve corps, in the same way as many Captains in the Mercantile Marine, hold Com- [illegible] to the in the Naval reserve—the gain wou[illegible] that it is a Government; for be it remem[illegible] our Artillery Civil Engineer that has remo[illegible] our navy. Civil and another C. E., has the storming of Savas- Engineers took part in [illegible] it would have been topol, and my belief if it could have been let taken in half the [illegible] contractor like Brassy.

May [illegible]. C. E.

PRINCE AZEEM JAH'S AFFAIRS.

(*From the Madras Times.*)

Proceedings of the Madras Government, Political Department, 4th May, 1867.

Read the following letter from Thamoothra Doss, Birgi Buckan Doss, and others, creditors of His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 2nd May, 1867.

We have the honour to request that you will be pleased to lay the enclosed petition before the Honourable the Governor in Council, and beg that the same be despatched to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE, Baronet, G. C. B., G. C. S. I., Viceroy and Governor General of India.

The humble petition of the under signed creditors of His Highness Prince AZEEM JAH BAHADOOR.

SHOWETH.—That your petitioners have read with surprise and disappointment the Bill for the examination and settlement of claims against His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor (No. IV. of 1867), which was published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* of the 24th April 1867, together with Abstract Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Fort Saint George for making Laws and Regulations, by which it appeared that the standing orders had been suspended, and the Bill passed on Tuesday, the 16th April 1867, without any previous notice having been given of the nature of its provisions.

2. That these provisions are not, as your petitioners humbly conceive, in accordance with the spirit of justice and liberality which induced Her Majesty's Government to set aside the sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees for the settlement of claims against His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, but on the contrary, are of such a nature as to prevent any person having a reasonable regard to his own interests preferring any claim for payment out of that amount.

3. That every person making any claim under the Act is required to give up all securities, and abandon every means which he may now have for the recovery of his debt, without even an undertaking from Government, in return, to pay the amount, or any proportion of the amount, which their own Commissioner may find to be justly and fairly due to the claimant.

4. That no "Statement of Objects and Reasons" has been published, but, your petitioners gather from the Abstract Proceedings above referred to that, while the Government reserve to themselves full power to refuse payment of all claims, even though they may have been favourably reported on by the Commissioner, or to make such payments as they may think fit on account thereof, the preference will be given to the claims of such creditors as are now in a position to enforce payment of their debts without any assistance from Government.

5. That your petitioners cannot believe it to be true that Her Majesty's Government, in setting aside this money, were not actuated by a regard to the dictates of justice, but by the desire, as a matter of sympathy, to relieve Prince Azeem Jah from the pressure of claims which might be enforced independently of this Act.

6. That, on the contrary, your petitioners would rather believe the fact to be that Her Majesty's Government intended this money to be applied chiefly, if not altogether, in setting the claims founded upon debts incurred by Prince Azeem Jah during the time of his Regency, which by the operation of Act XVI. of 1859, the creditors have been prevented recovering from the [illegible] Nabob of the Carnatic, and which are [illegible] in the class of unsecured claims, [illegible] be enforced by the process of any Court.

7. That [illegible] Act XVI. of 1859 was passed [illegible]

Court of Judicature at Madras, on the 27th day of May 1859 in the matter of the claim of [illegible] Doss against the Estate of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, that such claims were clearly within the meaning of the Act to provide for the administration of the Estate, and for the payment of the debts, of the late Nabob of the Carnatic (XXX. of 1858); and the justice and policy of paying such claims has been repeatedly urged upon Her Majesty's Government.

8. That the amount of the principal moneys due in respect of such claims closely approximates to the sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees, which forms a further ground for your petitioner's belief that the said sum was, in fact, intended to be appropriated chiefly, if not altogether, in satisfaction of such claims.

9. That, whether your petitioners be right in such belief or not, they humbly submit that they are entitled, in all justice and fairness, to know the terms upon which Government proposes to treat with them, before they can be called upon to elect whether they will avail themselves of such terms, or abide by the remedies which they now possess.

10. Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray that your Excellency will be pleased, for the reasons hereinbefore stated, to withhold your Excellency's sanction to the said Act, to provide for the examination and settlement of claims against His Highness Prince Azeem Jah Bahadoor, being passed into Law, or that your petitioners may have such other relief in the premises as may be deemed just and fitting.

11. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray, &c.

(Signed) THAMOOTHRA DOSS,
BIRGI BUCKAN DOSS,
and twelve others.

Madras, 1st May, 1867.

ORDER THEREON, 4th May 1867, No. 128.

The Government decline to forward to the Governor General the petition submitted with the foregoing letter. It is open to the petitioners to send their petition direct to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, if they think fit to do so.

TH[illegible] CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

WE have received [illegible] Annual Report of the Calcutta Municipality, a printed paper of 24 pages, with a voluminous appendix, containing accounts and other figured statements. A complete review of the various matters presented, is hardly possible within the ordinary limits of an article. We propose, therefore, to confine our attention for the present to the statements of income and expenditure, to which the best part of the report is devoted.

The tax-payers who have long and vainly sighed for improved municipal administration, will probably like to know how the money goes. This is the summary of the past year's expenditure.

Payment of interest on loans	2,13,029
General Establishment, Office Expenses, Contingencies, &c.	2,37,142
Registration of Births and Deaths and Census	31,340
Public Necessaries	37,388
Conservancy Department	2,54,119
Cost of working Engines for supply of water and watering streets	70,785
Road Department	4,09,336
Total Expenditure, Rs.	12,53,139

So that the Municipal Staff, and the various establishments in Chowringhee, cost about a fifth of the total expenditure, or *eighteen per cent.* of the annual income. If we add the cost of the engineers and establishments employed on the drainage works separately debited to the drainage allotment though properly chargeable to the house rate, the ratio of establishments to income will be considerably higher. The amount set down as the cost of the census and registration of births and deaths, seems also excessive; whilst as regards the remaining items, the defects of arrangement in the accounts make it quite impossible to discriminate between charges for establishments and charges for materiel, a very important consideration in expenditure of this character. But the summary we have [illegible]ted represents only the expenditure from [illegible] general fund, which is derived from the [illegible] rates, licenses on trades, registration [illegible] and police fines. There are besides the [illegible] account, whence about Rs. 2,30,000 were [illegible] for various city improvements in the [illegible] part of the town, and [illegible] wards of a [illegible] a half for the Conservancy Railway; [illegible] rate account, whence [illegible] expenditure as about two lacs; the [illegible] supply [illegible] showing an expenditure of [illegible] establishments, purchase of [illegible] jetty [illegible] lastly, and most [illegible] drainage fund. [illegible] year we[illegible] on this [illegible] works 6,13,7[illegible] ments Rs. [illegible] establishments to works [illegible] hibiting [illegible] cent. In the account of more [illegible] details of expenditure on for works, [illegible] even to annas and pies; the various [illegible] we are told that the charges of the for exa[illegible] Road sewer were Rs. 3,84,675-7-4, whilst [illegible] of the London Street sewer are represented at Rs. 5-3-4, and of the Chandney Chowk sewer at Rs. 3-4-8. Whether the last two items are set forth as examples of the economical management claimed for the officiating Engineer, we are unable to discover; but these severe attempts at precision would be sufficiently amusing, even were not the account somewhat discredited by the following passages in the Chairman's report. At page 18 he says—

> "In this report, I had desired to submit a statement showing the actual cost of each sewer completed, as compared with the estimated cost, but I regret to say that though the Engineer has given the subject his attention for the past nine months, I have been unable to obtain from him this information."

And again at page 15:—

> "The sewer between the Bengal Club House and Dhurrumtollah was completed previous to 1866, under the supervision of Mr. Clark, now absent on leave. The length of this portion is 4,742 lineal feet, and Mr. Anley reports that, as far as can be gathered from the old accounts and records, it cost Rs. 94,140 or nearly Rs. 20 per lineal foot.
>
> "The Southern portion between the Bengal Club and Lower Circular Road was commenced after the close of the last rains, and the present Engineer, Mr. Anley, anticipates that the average cost per running foot will not exceed Rs. 10. Why the cost of the length executed by Mr. Clark should have cost nearly double this amount is not apparent from the accounts, but doubtless the great discrepancy admits of explanation, and will be enquired into on Mr. Clark's return from England. The estimate prepared by Mr. Clark for this class of sewer is Rs. 14-7-4 per lineal foot."

These extracts disclose a state of things far from creditable to the financial administration of the Municipality. The attention vainly bestowed for nine months in discovering the actual cost of the sewers might profitably have been given to supervision of the drainage works, which have caused so much discomfort and even danger to the lieges; and after the failure to arrive at the true cost, Mr. Anley's "anticipations" of his work being so much cheaper than that of his predecessor, seem without warrant. At all events it is hardly fair to an absent man to publish a statement which cannot be constructed otherwise than to his prejudice, on mere conjecture based upon accounts condemned by Mr. Hogg himself as "most unsatisfactory." The past expenditure on the drainage works will probably remain an Asian mystery for all time, but the practical question for the Justices is to make provision for the future. The sum of forty-two lacs has been raised and expended, and a limit is about to be set upon the borrowing powers of the Municipality. Are the drainage works to be prosecuted, and, if so, whence are the funds to be obtained? The house rate was raised to ten per cent. for this express purpose, but the produce of that tax is absorbed in other ways, even to the exclusion, as we have seen, of the establishments employed on the drainage. There must be increased taxation, or diminished expenditure, and it is quite time that the question were settled one way or the other.

The account of income, we regret to observe, is not more satisfactory than that of expenditure. The receipts during 1866, estimated at Rs. 13,40,000, amounted to Rs. 13,1[illegible]884 only, notwithstanding that the licen[illegible] for professions and trades produced m[illegible] an the estimate. The deficit, due chiefly [illegible] house rate, is not surprising when we fi[illegible] is to the amount of Rs. 1,95,445 remain[illegible] collected on 31st December. There [illegible] similarly a balance of about Rs. 60,000 on the lighting rate, so that the total outst[illegible] on these two taxes, at the end of [illegible] year, exceeded two and a half lacs of ru[illegible] subject of course to remissions and cancellings, which usually multiply as the collections are delayed. All this, Mr. Hogg mildly observes, is "unsatisfactory," and "reflects unfavourably" on the Collector, who "there is little doubt, will have to pay a considerable sum for petty outstanding bills which he has mislaid, or is unable for other reasons to produce." An unsatisfactory state of things truly, but what is Mr. Hogg's remedy? An arrangement by which "the Collector is now directly interested in working his department efficiently." A cheerful service is that of the Municipal Corporation. We are no longer surprised that its attractions have proved greater even than those of the Public Works Department, where at least a system of rewards and punishments exists however indifferently administered. We may mention, in passing, that a Collector is allowed a remuneration of 2½ per cent. upon the collections. Estimating the house rate at 10 lacs, and the lighting rate at 2 lacs per annum, the charge for collection would appear to be [illegible] yearly, [illegible]

work [illegible] effect [illegible] fullness of time.

It is impossible to conclude this notice without calling attention to the Cash Balances.

	Bank of Bengal.	Agra Bank.
General Fund and Debenture interest account ... Rs.	6,15,989	
Loan account ... "	1,34,246	36,689
Lighting account ... "	91,404	4,232
Drainage account ... "	82,357	34,591
Water Supply account ... "	3,145	17,385
Rupees ...	9,27,140	92,847

This is irrespective of a sum of four lacs in the hands of Coutts and Co. We alluded in a former article to the large balances lying unprofitably with the bankers of the Corporation, and to the expediency of utilizing them in ways which are as practicable for Municipalities as for other corporate bodies. Anyhow, with the aid of these cash balances, the outstandings of two and a half lacs, the current collections, and the promised loan from Government there ought to be sufficient funds for the service of the current year, to obviate recourse to any more Municipal Debentures, for the present at least.

MR. PALGRAVE IN THE DISMAL SWAMP.

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*)

MR. GIFFORD PALGRAVE went last September to take charge of the important British Consulate at Soukhoum Kale, so well known to our geographers and public men, to which he had been appointed as a reward of merit, and this is what he describes himself to have found as the state of things in Soukhoum Kale, according to his maiden consular report of last February. He found no subjects and no trade to begin with, and consequently no direct duties for him. He found no people, for the inhabitants of the adjoining country, both north and west, have wholly disappeared, while those of the whole province of Abkhasia as shrunk to less than half their original number, amounting now to thirty thousand people only very few of whom are in a condition to purchase anything. And he found no houses; for they were all burnt down in an insurrection last August, and the Russians have done nothing towards rebuilding them further than the partial restoration of a military hospital. There are no factory, steam-engine, mine, or other enterprise within the district. There are no warehouses there, and the number of [illegible] shops still open is barely fifty, most of which are closed in summer. The total population, exclusive of soldiers and officials, is about four hundred, comprising the women and children. The garrison consists of 2,500 men during the winter, of whom 500 alone remain during the summer. Their wants are entirely supplied by Government contractors, and do not therefore come under the head of such commercial movement as consuls have to report upon. The exports have dwindled to a third of those in previous years, as woodcutting is now prohibited; and, owing to the emigration *or destruction* of the inhabitants, there is no one left to bring in the wax; honey, furs, and walnuts which once were items of some importance. Hides present a falling off of five to one, for the bullocks, says Mr. Palgrave, have shared the fortunes of their owners. British trade, direct or indirect, has wholly ceased for two years. The total amount of foreign, *i.e.* non-Russian, shipping entered or cleared during 1866, is thirteen small craft. Feeble attempts have been made to drain the marshes, which make the town pestilential but with no satisfactory result. Cotton is a failure from dampness of climate or want of skill, nor was any exported in 1866, though some was grown. There is a little doing in Indian corn for the Trebizond market, but there are hardly any field labourers to look after it. There are a hundred Turks who scrape a living by carpentering here and there in the district—clearly not in the town itself, which they ought to have been set to build up by this time. A couple of hundred more Turks—people who, by some strange inversion of national character, seem to be the Yankees or pioneers of enterprise in this fair region of the earth—employ themselves in the porpoise fishery and in catching turbot. No English bills have been negotiated there for two years. There is no house or establishment in correspondence with Europe. There is no road from Soukhoum Kale to anywhere else. Two were commenced, but for two years have been abandoned to the rains and snows, which have effectually done for them. Nothing has been done for improving the harbour or landing place, th[illegible] the former requires a breakwater, and the latter requires removing altogether. Communication with the outer world is carried on by steamers, [illegible]ing once a fortnight; that is, weather per[illegible]ng, which in those open roadsteads it usually [illegible] not. There is a lighthouse, which is cer[illegible]ing; though by Mr. Palgrave's [illegible] seems uncommonly little to light [illegible] ther and in conclusion, no project is up. However [illegible] tained by the Russian Government, seriously ente[illegible] for bettering the state of things local or genera[illegible] oum Kale itself, or within the either at Souk[illegible] district.

All this is very exhilarating. It is enough to make one go m[illegible]ly mad and howl like a wild animal mer[illegible] to write it down. One can fancy Mr. Palgrave sitting on the stump of a tree, only woo[illegible] cutting is prohibited, in this dreary dismal swamp, with his head between his hands, like Martin Chuzzlewit in the picture at Eden, bemoaning his great misery in the keen recollection of his old life in sunshine and sand among the Bedouins. Soukhoum Kale must be very like that American Eden, with the additional comfort of being a garrison town, subjected to a strict military etiquette, which prohibits all appearance in shirtsleeves, and insists on minute attention to the consular cap and the Foreign Office buttons. There may be a Turkish consular town or two where a parallel to this picture can be found, or at least where the difference is one of degree rather than of kind, but then the consul can always find a safety-valve in bullying his pasha. Besides, every consul of every European Power in Turkey cherishes the hope that he may live to see himself one day ordering up his country's fleet and becoming the pivot on which the whole Eastern Question may turn, just as every French private sees the marshal's baton in his knapsack. But Mr. Palgrave cannot bully the Russian commandant, and he must keep his politics to himself and the Foreign Office unless his very fertile mind can devise some scheme whereby they can be made a means of his transfer elsewhere. Drink and travel are the usual sources of consolation to forlorn consuls doomed to Asiatic exile when debarred from pasha-baiting. Mr. Palgrave cannot take to the former, as there is none to be had save from the Russian privates, who want it all themselves. His solace, therefore, will be in travel, and as the whole range of the Caucasus, now for the first time accessible, is lying unexplored before Europe, we are much mistaken if Mr. Palgrave will not undertake, or have already undertaken a journey which he will record in a narrative as picturesque in discription and as fruitful in information as his great Arabian work. Meanwhile, his position at Soukhoum Kale is enough to move even his Quarterly Reviewer to pity and tears. Meanwhile, also, we beg to call attention to the *pax Romana* which the Russians have made in the Caucasus. The Romans of old made their solitude and called it peace. The modern Russians, wiser than the men of yore have made their solitude, but call it the regeneration, the civilization, or the Christianization of Asia.

THE USES OF FOOLS.

(*From the Saturday Re*[illegible])

IF, in accordance with the views of some philosophers, [illegible] world [illegible] we admit that everything in this [illegible] has its uses, we must of course admit that [illegible] some great purpose is subserved by the much-abused race of fools. It is indeed difficult to discover the final cause of many phenomena—such as rattlesnakes, mosquitoes, and trichinæ. And, at first sight, the existence of so many fools is rather hard to reconcile with our conceptions of providential superintendence. We are apt rashly to imagine that, if we had been consulted at the making of the world, we should have suggested a comparatively sparing use of this ingredient. Such indeed seems to be the opinion of the advanced advocates of competitive examination. According to them their is no office, however mechanical, for which a fool is fit. They are unable to eliminate the genus from the world entirely; but they would leave him no employment, or at least admit him only to those professions to which their panacea is manifestly inapplicable. They must still allow him, for example, to be a private soldier, a clergyman, or a member of Parliament. Some callings are evidently too much in want of recruits to be scrupulous; or the proposed exclusion, if possible, would require too abrupt and revolutionary a change. Having regard, however, to the fact that so large a proportion of mankind may, without unkindness, be described as fools, it seems doubtful whether any calling whatever can be in a really healthy condition without its due share of the class. It is extremely unlikely that we shall ever be able to judge by actual experiment as to the possibility of working with such expurgated materials, though, we may be pretty sure that folly, considered as a widely-distributed social element, like some of the substances found [illegible] some useful [illegible] reaching [illegible]

and stupid [illegible]. Of [illegible] the fool pure and simple, is [illegible] He [illegible] Mr. [illegible] for all last Session, to the Conservative side, and forms the ballast or steadying material in society. The enormous strength of that sheer stupidity against which "the gods themselves fight in vain" has been frequently remarked; and it would be mere prejudice to say that it is always exerted on the wrong side. Thus the preservation of certain legal or other fictions is an admitted necessity, not only in old established, but in the most new-fangled constitutions; a superstitious reverence for the Crown, or for a piece of paper, as the case may be, is necessary to enable any country to develop quietly, instead of suffering a series of revolutionary shocks. If the mass of the people were clever enough to see through such fictions, they would never survive any time of serious excitement. And it is necessary that the augurs should not laugh when they meet each other, if only that they may behave properly before the people; if they are mere actors, the mask will be sure to drop off in time. Therefore we must not merely have a good heavy leaven of stupidity throughout, but it is highly desirable that we should have some thoroughly stupid rulers as well; though we admit that, if possible, they should be in the ornamental positions. The human race would not retain that due reverence for "enchanted wiggeries" which, in spite of Mr. Carlyle, is so exceedingly convenient, if there were not a sufficient number of heavy ministers to spin out pompous platitudes, not merely with an air of perfect conviction, but with the reality. In short, there is a certain quantity of inevitable twaddle to be talked in high places, which stupid men can talk so much more naturally than others, that it would be a pity that we should ever run short of them—not that there is the slightest risk of such a catastrophe. The same principle appears even more forcibly in theological questions. There will always be a certain spontaneous progress in theological opinions, which takes place by an imperceptible shifting of the meaning of the old phraseology. Narrow and superstitious dogmas may be gradually purified and made more compatible with an improved civilization, whilst the believers themselves are ignorant of the change. There is always this disadvantage about a sudden reformation, which avowedly interrupts the continuity of the faith, that it may shock the belief in old truths. If people always knew which way they were tending, every change must take place openly, and more or less violently. Fortunately, they are stupid enough to go on preaching doctrines which once meant bigotry and persecution, and which now mean nothing, and to boast all the time that their preaching is absolutely unaltered. If people are allowed to use their old language they [illegible] be easily induced to give up their old opinions, as soldiers will follow their flag however it may change sides. If this process takes place consciously, it involves a hypocrisy from which any sincere reformer would shrink; but, luckily, there are so many stupid men in the world that it goes on without exciting the suspicion of the principal agents, and to the great convenience of mankind.

Thus stupidity acts as a good steadying influence; it enables people to turn corners by a graceful curve instead of an abrupt angle, and generally softens the shocks and collisions to which the world would otherwise be exposed. We may often observe on a small scale the same pleasant and, so to say, lubricating influence of stupidity in society. If two clever men come together who differ in opinion upon some exciting topic, such as the Jamaica prosecutions, they probably begin to argue—as if argument were not the very bane of all agreeable conversation. They manage to pierce each other's armour at the weak places, to hit upon the most irritating topics, and to keep to the point in a manner calculated to be vexatious; for if two logical people really, keep to the point, they must ultimately end by something like giving each other the lie. Now a stupid man acts in such a case as an admirable buffer. He is probably argumentative, but he prevents the argument ever tending to a conclusion. It rambles vaguely about and stirs up clouds of irrelevant topics, and gets bewildered and entangled till every one is glad to drop it. The fool behaves like the blunderer who interferes between two skilful opponents and prevents them from ever closing; probably he is run through the body himself, but as it is in a merely logical sense, he is perfectly insensible to the wound. In short, the presence of a few fools on such occasions dulls the force of the blows delivered. They act the part of the compound which, when mixed with gunpowder, renders it non-explosive; and society, which, if exclusively formed of clever men would be a mere arena for intellectual gladiators, becomes tolerably tranquil by reason of its fools.

In all these, and in many more examples which might be given of the beneficent effects of a certain admixture of [illegible], we have been merely considering the stupid variety of a fool. It must be admitted that the clever fool does not possess this admirably tranquillizing influence. On the contrary, he is one of the disturbing elements of society. A man who has plenty of brains, but little wisdom, must of course pursue an erratic and incalculable course. His political function is obvious. He may be used to demonstrate the futility of new reforms, when he acts as a leader; or, when acting under more capable guidance, to supply the rank and file of forlorn hopes. There are many clever men who have a talent for making any cause they adopt ridiculous—whether vegetarianism, or the conversion of the Jews, or manhood suffrage; and it is a fortunate coincidence when such men adopt a cause ridiculous in itself. The best way of making its absurdity conspicuous to the popular mind is to associate it irretrievably with an absurd character. [illegible] case of genuine reforms, which have [illegible] ough to survive the satire directed [illegible] ent reforms, the clever fool [illegible] ridicule-conductor, [illegible] tality against most [illegible] tyr, who advertises [illegible] equally useless the attention of [illegible] is an involuntary [illegible] ives him, [illegible] cause sufficiently accordi[illegible] supporters. If [illegible] has the chance of being [illegible]; and perhaps a good [illegible] admirable enthusiasts upon whom [illegible] wise beyond their time merely [illegible] blunder into the right position. [illegible] not diminish our gratitude to them [illegible] extend it to those who with equal [illegible] and courage, had the misfortune of [illegible] wrong.

[illegible] pursuing too far our investigation [illegible] the gratitude which mankind owes [illegible], we must remark that it is only in [illegible] proper place that they are desirable. They [illegible] be useful as ballast, but very inconvenient [illegible] their weight is placed in more exalted [illegible]. In fact there is a good deal of reason [illegible] ding that brains are more important than [illegible] in high positions. In private life it is [illegible] bly true, according to sundry respectable [illegible] risms, that virtue in moderation is on the [illegible] e a good thing even in this life; but virtue, [illegible] n it takes the common form of wrong-headed [illegible] scientiousness, is a highly objectionable pe[illegible] arity in rulers. A man of first-rate ability [illegible] erally does more good than harm as a ruler, [illegible] ause it is obviously his interest to make [illegible] ngs work well, and to get rid of obsolete [illegible] chinery. Even when his personal motives [illegible] bad, a Cæsar or Napoleon has a sincere [illegible] ect for facts, and a tendency to demolish [illegible] ons; whereas a ruler with a strong conscience [illegible] an inferior brain is the most likely of all [illegible] to justify a revolution. Hence the use of [illegible] has very strictly defined limits, and we [illegible] ver be afraid that the supply will not be [illegible] equal to the demand.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF TURKEY.

(*From the Daily News.*)

THE ability of the Turkish Government to make head against the foreign and domestic forces which threaten its existence depends so much on the pecuniary resources at its disposal, and so large a proportion of the foreign debt of Turkey is due to British creditors, that recent and trustworthy information concerning the financial position of the Empire is just now peculiarly welcome. One of the earliest acts of Lord Stanley, on his accession to the Foreign office, was to instruct Mr. Barron, the Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, to draw up a statement on this subject, and the result of three months of assiduous investigation is presented in a Report bearing that gentleman's signature, and dated Feb. 11, 1867. Mr. Barron prefaces his Report with a reference to the difficulty of obtaining complete and accurate knowledge from official documents, or full information in any shape from persons officially conversant with the subject. Supported by the influence of Lord Lyons, he applied to the Grand Vizier and the Minister of Finance, and received unlimited assurances of aid from those great functionaries, but was at last compelled to write his report without having received any replies whatever to his questions. This is a familiar complaint, having been made by her Majesty's Commissioners who were sent to Turkey for a similar purpose in 1861. In spite of all difficulties, Mr. Barron has, however, contrived to accumulate a large body of information, which he presents in a convenient form.

The national debt of Turkey [illegible]

history of Turkish [illegible] of Solyman the Magnificent, [illegible] Treasury has had to struggle [illegible] solvency. The following table [illegible] progress of the national funded [illegible] of Turkey, [illegible] the Six per Cent. Loan of 18[illegible] the first which the Ottoman Government contracted abroad:—

Loan.	Rate of Interest.	Rate of Issue.	Nominal Capital. Inscribed.	Redeemed.	Unredeemed.
	Per cent.		£		
1854	6	80	3,000,000	33[illegible]	[illegible]
1855	4	102½	5,000,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
1858	6	85 in 5[illegible] 60 in 59	5,000,000	410[illegible]	[illegible]
1860	6	62½	2,037,220	141,10[illegible]	[illegible]
1862	6	68	8,000,000	812,910	[illegible]
One loan. 1863	6	72	6,000,000	217,000	[illegible]
1864	6	68	2,000,000	88,500	1,91[illegible]
1865	6	60	6,000,000	73,000	5,927,000
Dette Generale	5	50	33,333,33[illegible]	Nil	34,545,450
Total...	..	..	73,400,850	2,440,4[illegible]0	69,142,270

It thus appears that the national debt of Turkey now funded and inscribed amounts to 73,400,850*l.* Of this amount, however, 1,818,180*l.* has not been issued, and deducting that sum, together with 2,440,400*l.* which has been paid off by the action of the sinking funds, it seems that there remains a sum now due of 69,140,270*l.* The charge of this debt at the present time is 3,670,238*l.* for interest, and 1,137,104*l.* for amortization. What proportion of the nominal capital of the debt actually reached the Ottoman Treasury will probably never be known. According to the price of issue of each loan, the proceeds of the six foreign loans and of the general debt would have been 44,971,727*l.*; but that price, it is well known, is subject to many deductions. Mr. Barron thinks that the net amount received during the last thirteen years cannot have been more than 40,000,000*l.*, or about 3,375,000*l.* per annum. The aggregate net amount of debt incurred during these thirteen years being 69,142,270*l.* would show an annual average addition of 5,300,000*l.* When the conversion of internal debt into general debt took place two years ago, the former was found to amount to a nominal capital of 29,168,796*l.* Besides the funded debt there is a floating debt of unknown quantity, the annual charge of which is set down in the last official return at 629,075*l.* Some items of the floating debt have been paid off, but several Galata loans have been contracted during the year now drawing to a close, chiefly for the payment of the coupons on various funded debts. That the onerous burdens assumed for the regeneration of Turkish finance have not effected their object is shown by the terms on which the Government was raising money last December to pay the January coupon of the general debt. It borrowed five hundred medjidies of certain Galata bankers for five months, at 1 per cent. per month and 2½ per cent. commission, and gave the lenders subsidiary advantages, after calculating the value of which Mr. Barron is led to the conclusion that they received interest at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum.

The maximum figure of the national ordinary revenue is computed by Mr. Barron, who gives tables of receipt and expenditure from official sources, at 14,000,000*l.*, while the charge of the two classes of debt is 5,436,000*l.* This leaves a balance of 8,564,000*l.* available for all the purposes of government. But of this sum about 5,393,000*l.* are required for governmental expenditure in the provinces, the money being distributed where it is collected, and not reaching Constantinople at all. This would leave a balance of only 3,171,000*l.* available for all the central expenditure payable at the se[illegible] of government—a sum manifestly inadequate for the purpose, and to which the Government has never attempted to limit its outlay. In the last published budget 9,392,000*l.* is set down as the sum required for the ordinary expenditure of the Government, which, added to 5,436,000*l.*, the annual charge for the debt, gives 14,828,000*l.* as the sum required for the ordinary expenditure of the State. But inasmuch as the ordinary revenue is certainly not more than 14,000,000*l.*, this leaves an annual ordinary deficit of 828,000*l.*—entirely irrespective of all extraordinary demands on the Treasury, which never fail to arise. "The situation," observes Mr. Barron "is radically unsound, and cannot but become aggravated every year." The Government exerts itself to the utmost to keep faith with the foreign creditor, but, according to Mr. Barron, "the country is beginning to stagger under the load that has been so recklessly heaped upon its shoulders." We prefer to give this gentleman's warning in his own words:—

> Next to the maintenance of peace, the first condition of solvency for the Turkish Treasury is a total abstinence from all future loans. The experience of the past shows us that these operations never produce any results at all commensurate with the sacrifices which they entail. Every future conversion or manipulation of the debt must be strictly avoided, and the pure and simple fulfilment of existing engagements be adhered to. To make both ends meet by means of the normal resources should be the whole aim of Turkish statesmen. This will certainly tax their energies to the utmost, but may yet, with the co-operation of the sovereign, be accomplished. We must hear nothing more of the "national credit of Turkey." The nation already rues the day when it discovered itself to be possessed of so dangerous a gift. 40,000,000*l.* have thus melted away in some 13 years, leaving behind them one sole and stern reality—a mountain of debt, nearly double the amount really borrowed. The "national credit" is not in a state to bear any further experiments, and may well be allowed henceforward to rest in peace.

The proverbial concern of the Turkish Government to keep faith with the foreign creditor is a reality, but must be understood in connexion with the characte[illegible]lessness of the Osmanlis [illegible] present concern [illegible] provides [illegible] ristic care [illegible] re- [illegible] to the future. It is a p[illegible] and not the foresighted care which [illegible] means by an economical administration of [illegible] sources. The great problem of the day in Turkey is to find a means of preventing frauds on the revenue. Mr. Barron declares this to be a reform without which all others are merely chimerical, and he seems half inclined to regret the bowstring which formerly offered a rough and ready remedy, but which has been abolished with the effect of giving virtual impunity to plunderers. He recommends the creation of a really efficient, permanent, and irremovable court of accounts, consisting partly of European officials of high standing to be lent for the purpose, and to be invested with high inquisitorial powers. But he had a few pages before told us that a similar body composed partly of British, French, and Austrian Commissioners, was constituted and installed with great solemnity as the Supreme Council of the Treasuries in 1860, but "after a year's experiment, the British and French Commissioners declared that in whatever direction they had attempted to secure some control over the public purse, their efforts had failed, and that having been thwarted in all their endeavours, they thought it their duty to retire." Such a Court might dismiss the crowds of useless functionaries who now burden the Treasury, but would they be able to restrain such expenditure as is referred to in the following passage of Mr. Barron's report?

> The Civil List comprises the dotations of the [illegible] Princes, Princesses, and other members of the Imperial family, as also the pensions of old servants [illegible]. The reigning Sultan effected great [illegible] in this department on his accession in [illegible] more recently, in 1863, has surrendered to th[illegible] sum of 270,000*l.* per annum. Yet the amount [illegible] 1,685,400*l.*, is still large as compared with the res[illegible] of the Budget, and is, moreover, exceeded in practice. There is no appearance of a court, but there is still much profusion, especially in the building of new palaces. The extensive works now going on at that of Tch[illegible] in the immediate vicinity of so many other [illegible] to the Crown, cannot but cause a painful [illegible]

Every writer [illegible] key, every diplomatist, every traveller, [illegible] witness to the vastness of its undeveloped [illegible]. But these must remain useless until [illegible] country is so governed as to attract the ca[illegible] necessary to make them effective. Mr. Barro[illegible] the complaint of the Cretans in their M[illegible] of May, 1866, as being without the p[illegible] of regular tribunals administering goo[illegible] as being oppressed by crushing an[illegible] ted taxes; and he says that these [illegible] are common to all the provinces. We [illegible] leave of the subject in his words:—

> [illegible] believe that the face of this country might be [illegible] by the mere administration of common justice [illegible] man and man, and by a vigorous protection of [illegible] and property. This would bring thousands of acres into cultivation, and millions of piastres into the Treasury. *Fiat justitia is of course a sine qua non* towards effecting a restoration of the finances, Turkey must become insolvent if perpetually harassed from within and without as at present. The maintenance of peace depends entirely on the policy not of this government, which is certainly not aggressive, but of its neighbours. In order to be enabled to meet its engagements, this Empire must, as a first condition, be left at peace, it must, moreover, husband its resources to the very utmost; and it must, thirdly, grant to others who are willing to create new resources at their own risk and peril that protection which is the primary object of all civil society. Turkey is certainly sick, but has yet plenty of stamina remaining. Peace, order, and economy combined may enable her to satisfy all her creditors, and to make head against all her internal enemies. A war, or even a prolonged armed peace like the present one, must surely bring on a financial collapse, and thus jeopardise millions of English capital.

MR. BAGEHOT'S "ENGLISH CONSTITUTION."*

(*From the Pall Mall Gazette.*)

PERHAPS the most characteristic fact about this little book is that, dealing with such a subject [illegible]

marked the outlying [illegible] some years back, but by a [illegible] reference, in the spirit of a man of the world, to the social and picturesque aspects of our politics. He has a turn for neat illustration, and quiet urbane satire—the very opposite of the *scurrilis lepos*. And so he has produced, not an exhaustive or learned treatise on the Constitution, but an acute and lively series of criticisms on all the floating notions about it. His book will stimulate speculation on the subject; nor is it without the further merit of being generally impartial and good-natured. Mr. Bagehot is not a fanatical Liberal, still less a Democrat; and has the excellent quality, we think, of a natural kindliness for most things that can plead long historical associations. He may not give his personal allegiance to them, but he sees their use and attraction, and treats them with none of the scorn of the ordinary hard-headed "practical" man, who does not reflect that powers resting on the imagination of the race may be as practically important and serviceable as any other.

Thus in his two first essays on the Cabinet—which he calls "a combining committee, a [illegible] which joins, a *buckle* which fastens, the legislative part of the State to the executive part"—he has several ingenious remarks on the "deferential" character of the English, the influence exercised over them by what he calls the "theatrical show of society." England, Mr. Bagehot seems to think, is virtually a great deal governed by Rotten-row. And though this seems a ludicrous way of putting it, the actual result is clear enough; a people of this deferential habit of mind can be governed by a cabinet of its *elite*, even though its representative system be largely democratic. Our Prime Minister has some analogies with a President, but Mr. Bagehot shows how much more conveniently this English kind of presidency works than the American kind. And it is made possible by the English feeling of respect for the class out of which the Prime Minister comes, and by the English reverence for the monarchy with which the choice of the Prime Minister still nominally rests. Virtually he is chosen by the House of Commons, and the House of Commons by the ten-pounders and farmers; but the actual upshot of the whole is that we have Premiers representing at least some degree (a variable quantity) of Royal selection, and the culture of the upper classes of the community. These two chapters of Mr. Bagehot on the Cabinet and Cabinet Government afford much clever illustration of the great truth that the politics of a nation depend on its social condition, and that the actual working of a form of government may be quite unlike what its nominal description would lead us to expect.

The Monarchy from Mr. Bagehot's point of view, is of incalculable value to a Constitution like ours, by throwing over it and its laws a kind of religious halo, as well as endowing it with personal and domestic interest. "The characteristic of the English Monarchy," he says, "is that it retains the feelings by which the heroic kings governed their rude age, and has added the feelings by which the Constitutions of later Greece ruled in more refined ages." The power of the Crown has, of course, greatly declined, as nobody doubts; but there is much in what Mr. Bagehot says of the difficulties into which its extinction would plunge the nation. One of his best passages is a sketch (p. 90, *seq.*) of what must happen in such a case, when the Premier had to be chosen both in form and fact by the House of Commons only. The loss would be most felt in the case of the predominant party being divided, at which crisis a sensible Sovereign might make a better choice than the party itself. It is plain, however, from what follows, that Mr. Bagehot thinks the chances of a nation [illegible] a good constitutional sovereign [illegible]'s having he pushes this view, in [illegible] very small, and deal too far. [illegible] our judgment, a great

"The office of a[illegible] order of nobility," Mr. Bagehot tells us when he comes to discuss the House of Lords, "is to impose on the common people." This sounds cynical enough; but it is only his epigramatic way of embodying his doctrine that "nobility is a symbol of mind," and is respected by the people as such. The spectacle of an old lord, Mr. Bagehot believes, educates blockheads into obedience to a *sort* of mind, anyhow. A simpler dictum follows that the existence of an order of nobility prevents the rule of wealth; though when nobility and wealth have become practically the same thing, as the constant modern tendency is, where will this function of the order be then? Already, the historic element in the House of Lords is a fraction of the whole body, and the two or three illustrious men whose distinction makes its smallness overlooked can hardly be expected to leave successors equal to themselves. The idolatry of rank also saves us, according to Mr. Bagehot, from the idolatry of officials; if we sacrifice to idols, they are of marble, and not of plaster of Paris. These are the "dignified aspects of the House of Lords; about its "useful" aspects our philosopher speaks more grudgingly. The "literary theory," that it is "a co-ordinate estate of the realm, . . . the aristocratic branch, as the Commons is the popular branch," he calls "wholly wrong as usual." It is, he says, "a revising and suspending branch," with a "hypothetical veto" never exercised when the nation is in earnest; but so far of value that it does revise intellectually, from its leisure and independence. Its defects are its scanty attendance, its too uniform composition, and the comparative want of business men under which it necessarily labours. Mr. Bagehot much regrets its rejection of the revival of life peerages proposed some years ago; and he might have added that the grave responsibility so incurred made it doubly imperative on the House to see that it was equal for the future to the discharge of all its functions. As things now are the body, large as it is—so large that few Englishmen know who half the peers are, or what are their family names—has to be recruited that there may be people to do its work; and this is becoming a difficult operation. In order to secure a useful [illegible] and speaker or two we [illegible] burden [illegible] with their descendants [illegible] never heard of except when [illegible] sons [illegible] been advanced over the have [illegible] fellow [illegible] by a job, in some branch of for every [illegible]. These are difficulties which one of their [illegible] optimist never reflects on, heads of his [illegible] vulgar appetite for titles makes the public se[illegible] danger of the House of the ordinary Brit[illegible] is not that of the and to which the vu[illegible] danger of being reformed; people indifferent. The [illegible] abolition of the Lords in Mr. Bagehot's e[illegible] House of Commons, "the d[illegible] formed too rashly," but of never [illegible] "not assassination but atrophy, not [illegible] decline."

With regard to the House of Com[illegible] Bagehot justly considers its impressive [illegible] dignified qualities inferior [illegible] useful ones. "It is the assembly," says [illegible] quaint boldness, "which chooses our [illegible]"; and he goes on to describe its many functions with ingenious detail. For its main political purpose, the selection of a Ministry, he thinks it as competent as the present state of the nation permits; and he hopes nothing from ultra democratic projects, nor from what we may call ultra philosophical projects, towards its serious improvement; though willing, or even anxious, that the views of the most intellectual artisans should have a fuller representation there. He shows, too, very well, in his chapter on Changes of Ministry, that parliamentary government surpasses all competitors (except the always exceptional despotic system, so liable to shocks, of a country like France) in administrative efficiency and why it is that our Government is in such indifferent repute for that quality, notwithstanding. Generally speaking, he does not look for the reform of such defects in the direction of *mere* extension of the suffrage; and this, in the case of one who has so much decided Liberalism about him, is a characteristic symptom of the times. He holds that an ultra-democratic suffrage would give us a less homogeneous and decided House of Commons than the present. He has none of the ordinary alarmist terrors of its results, but simply says that "it would mean the rule of money, and mainly and increasingly of new money, working upon ignorance for its own ends." The world has such large daily doses of Reform controversy just now that we should not be thanked for giving Mr. Bagehot's own peculiar prescription in the case. Nor is it necessary to do so in communicating an adequate impression of the character of his book. The charm of the book just is that its range is wider than that of every-day political dissertation; its feeling fresher; its handling more elegant, agreeable, and cultivated. There is a good deal in it which some critics will think fanciful, and which will displease Conservatives of the oldest school at one end of the scale, and Radicals of the newest school at the other. But it is a bright, lively, good-natured volume, which, if it disturbs many people's convictions, will excite their curiosity about political questions, and need not disturb their temper. In short, it is a welcome addition to political literature; and just now the world rather requires reminding that the literature of politics ought to stand as high in general literature as any other. Every scholar knows that some of the masterpieces of letters are works of pure politics, but perhaps the influence of the omnipresent "leader" is apt to diffuse an impression that a style of writing is sufficiently good for political disquisition which would not be tolerated in the domain of history or of the arts. Now there is nothing about Mr. Bagehot's "English Constitution" to confirm this notion. He criticises the Constitution of the country with a due regard to the purity and the symmetry of its language. He feels the gravity of his task, though he sets about it rather airily; and we doubt not that if he ever makes up his mind that the House of Lords ought to go, he [illegible]

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* "The English Constitution." By Walter Bagehot. [illegible] and Hall. 1867.

as he applies the [illegible] at a funeral pyre [illegible]

SHO[illegible]

(*From the* [illegible])

TWELVE times five is simply [illegible] much as thirty. Some enter[illegible] of the Civil Service, possibly a [illegible] Scotchman, but certainly some [illegible] capacity for examinations, or he could [illegible] had so much sense, last year arrived at [illegible] recondite conclusions, and fancied them applicable to the ordinary affairs of life. Consequently he has organized an Association, called the Civil Service Association, but really the [illegible] Association, the economic principle of which is this. John Smith, after allowing for breakages, spoilages, bad debts, and all the evils of business, can sell goods on twelve months' credit at 30 per cent. profit, and yet thrive. But if he could get even 5 per cent. ready money actual cash delivered over the counter, he would thrive a great deal better. For, in the first place, in most trades it is possible or easy to [illegible] discount of 10 per cent. from the original producer for ready money. The tradesman who has paid cash can give cash, and cash strikes the manufacturer as a pleasant thing. He [illegible] saves his interest, being paid ordinarily in three or four months' bills, but he is relieved of bad debts, of troublesome considerations about the comparative solvency of his customers, of wearing fears about bills and wages, and the probable state of the money market when his claims fall due. He will give 10 per cent. for all these mitigations of his lot, and the tradesman, besides saving that can in many businesses turn his capital over eight or twelve times a year. Consequently, if he saves 10 per cent. and makes five on each turn-over, he can secure annually just three times or four times what he made by heavy prices and a system of credit averaging one year. An association can do this as well as an individual, and an association sure beforehand of its customers can do it very much better. Therefore, an association with the Civil Service for customers can afford to sell first-rate guaranteed goods at 25 per cent. less than average tradesmen, and yet be perfectly solvent. The Civil [illegible] Association does this, does at its central store in the City, sell anything that the wives of Civil servants usually want, or are likely [illegible] want, very good quality, or rather [illegible] quality re[illegible] to sell junk for rope if they like, if only [illegible] will clearly *say* it is junk,—at a reduction of one-fourth the usual price. The reduction is not nominal, but real, the goods are, by the testimony of notable women, who can detect starch in calico and know tea from [illegible] sticks, very unusually good. Such a scheme, even if confined to the Service, would be sensible, being an application of the co-operative principle to the needs of a class which seldom co-operates, but it has gone further than this. The gentleman who devised the scheme,—we have not the faintest idea who he is, but he would be worth a large salary to the proposed [illegible] Federation,—must be in his [illegible]. Clearly, if it will pay a st[illegible] these terms to twenty [illegible] sell them on the [illegible] store to sell goods on. The general [illegible] persons, it will also pay to servants [illegible] same terms to two hundred. is [illegible] public may as well buy as Civil [illegible]s and their wives. Publicans' money [illegible] not much worse than Pharisees' money, and everybody, therefore, is permitted, after purchasing a ticket, costing five shillings per annum,—which ticket is a stroke of social genius, as it is wholy unnecessary, but makes thrift look artistic instead of mean,—to buy goods for ready money at the Association's general store, which contains, or is intended to contain, everything except anchors. Moreover, as London is vast, and branch stores cost much in rental, and many tradesmen are aware, in some vague way, after it is properly put to them, that twelve times five are sixty, and that sixty is twice thirty, arrangements have been made all over London, under which customers presenting the ticket will be served for ready cash at a fixed discount, which makes the prices charged about equal to the prices at the store. It is in fact possible at this moment for any lady who wants any household thing, to buy the same under a guarantee as to quality at three-fourths of the price a good shop will charge her, and half the price a fine shop will think too moderate. She is in fact, as one of an association, a wholesale instead of a retail customer, and can effect a real economy, visible in the weekly bills, without much exertion, without risk of buying inferior goods, and without an internal sense of loss of caste.

We are not going to defend or praise an effort of the kind. Wholesale dealing is cheaper than retail dealing, ready money more profitable than a bill at six months. The basis of the new enterprise is common-sense applied to ordinary affairs, and common-sense which the workmen of Rochdale, with whom the civilians probably would not shake hands, showed before the gentlemen did. There is no reason in the word why civilians should not unite to buy good tea, soap, and candles cheap, and much reason why they should, for they, of all men in England, have most to do with their cash, and the most rigidly fixed amount of cash to do it with. Our object is only to point out to the managers of a scheme which does them thorough credit as men of business and of kindly feeling, two or three of the obstacles which after a time will impede their complete success.

In the first place, they must not destroy the feminine luxury of "shopping," which their scheme threatens in a great measure to do. The love for that luxury is not, as male humanity is too ready to suppose, a mere foible of the less occupied sex. It is defensible on true commercial and economical principles. The most serious work which, in our scheme of society, is entrusted to women, if we except such trivialities as the early education of the human race, is making household purchases, and like all the work fairly entrusted to them to manage their own way, it is well done. No man not by nature a fool can compete with his wife in buying anything he really wants, whether it be an epergne or a shirt button, and no man not a loiterer in life will waste his time in trying. After losing his time and ruining his temper, he will either p[illegible] get a bad thing; she do[illegible] reason she does neit[illegible] can, that is, devot[illegible] ferent qualities [illegible]

[illegible] they most certainly [illegible] from habit as valuable as [illegible] knows, by instinct as much [illegible] shares are mildewed, certain [illegible] a very few more unusually [illegible] gives up an occupation in which he [illegible] a sigh, and if shopping is forbidden, [illegible] women, even when married to civili[illegible] find in the end some excuse, graceful or graceless, for going somewhere else than to the selected shop. It is needful, if the system is to succeed on any very broad scale, that the number of shops open to arrangement should be as large as possible, large enough to allow of variety and comparison, and the expenditure of a certain amount of brains. One shop in each trade per district or subdivision, which is, we fancy, the ideal of the Association, is not enough, unless English wives are to feel like American boarders as if household cares were nuisances to be obviated by people other than themselves, as if the privileged shopkeepers were authorized purveyors, and themselves living the hotel life. Besides, no inducement is offered to any shopkeeper to be better to-day than he was yesterday, competition being virtually killed. Then, though this is a minor point, perhaps the system to be perfect wants a bank as part of the store, a bank which will cash shilling cheques, and accept the wife's cheques as if it were the husband's, and so dispense with the necessity of personal attendance for every order, however small, or however distant the purchaser's residence may be. Such a bank properly worked might be as valuable as a store, might, for instance, in a very short time, destroy the advertising money-lenders' business. But above all and before all, it will be necessary to guard, and guard carefully, constantly, and with a certain harshness, over the honesty of all connected with the system as to the quality of the things sold. At the store this may be easily done. Paid servants have small temptation to adulterate; there are the goods, there is the invoice, there is the fixed percentage, and there is an end of trouble and responsibility. But the affilited shops will require a great deal of looking after. The temptation to sell goods [illegible] the wane, draperies just losing their [illegible], groceries just too long kept for perfection, stationery with a suspicion of mildew, china which will "twizzle,"—is there such a word as twizzle? everybody uses it, but it probably does not exist—will be very strong, indeed, often irresistible. One such case will destroy the customer's confidence in the entire system. She believes in her own eyesight, and knowledge, and experience pretty strongly; but a reduction in price fills her, nevertheless, with a secret distrust, which very slight evidence would confirm beyond removal. It is very weak and very wicked, no doubt, only do you believe in that very cheap [illegible] *quite* as much as in that very dear one? And in a little time the tendency will be either to [illegible] old profit, as well as the profit on [illegible] giving inferior goods, or to treat [illegible] as persons who are asking for [illegible] sale customers, which they really are, [illegible] ferior customers who are entitled to [illegible] tion, but to nothing [illegible] ing and Maltese, [illegible] not confer[illegible] should [illegible]

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to only one class of goods, or there will be constant importunity to purchase the excluded articles, and no shopkeeper pardoned after a single proved offence. With these rules the acute Civil servant who has managed to apply his arithmetic to such practical ends will have made a real reform in tradesmen's bills, and if he will only extend his scheme to butchers' meat will have half London for customers. There is the point to catch the wives. They will put up with the grocer's prices, but the butcher is a foe. The co-operative system applied to his business by an Association which can guarantee sufficient custom and cash down, would at this moment reduce the price of meat threepence per pound.

ADMIRAL PERSANO'S TRIAL.

(From the Daily News.)

THE sentence pronounced by the High Court of Justice at Florence on the late Commander-in-Chief of the Italian fleet will surprise no one who has studied with dispassionate attention the circumstances which occasioned the trial and terminated the professional career of that unfortunate officer. Compared with the severities which, in our own naval annals, have often visited the comparatively venial shortcomings of officers of subordinate rank and responsibility (without recalling the infamous sacrifice of the brave Admiral Byng to a ministerial intrigue), this sentence of the Ialian Court marks the lenient and indulgent spirit of the age in which we live, if, indeed, it may not be in some degree attributed to the very natural reluctance of the Senate to ratify a charge, of which the disgrace must have fallen not upon the accused only, but in some degree on the whole service and the whole nation. Admiral Persano has been found guilty of disobedience, incapacity, and negligence, and dismissed from the service, degraded from the rank of Admiral, and condemned to pay the costs of the trial. The charge of cowardice was not sustained.

Since the examination began last December, it has often been suggested that, for the credit of Italy, it would be better to "let the matter drop," and to say nothing more about it, and allow Admiral Persano to retire into a decent obscurity. We have never been able to take this view of the honour of a country. The disaster of Lissa could not be hushed up; the disgrace of it struck to the heart of a sensitive and passionate people; it left a rankling wound of shame, all the sharper and more bitter that it was an immense disappointment and surprise. It was especially due to the Italian Navy not to suffer such a stain to be left on the precedents and traditions which are the soul of a service. Public writers, no doubt, and above all foreign writers in such a case, cannot be too tender or too scrupulous in dealing with the acts and reputation of an officer who from some cause or other has failed in action. But we could not be surprised at the best and bravest officers in the Italian Navy declining to answer for the *morale* and discipline of the seamen under their command, and even to hold their own commissions, if the man whose incapacity and negligence in a post where the highest qualities of valour, skill, coolness, presence of mind, self-possession, *coup d'œil*, inspiring vigour and enthusiasm, were required, had inflicted on them all an incurable and indelible disgrace were left unpunished. The verdict of a naval court-martial upon Admiral Persano would, we fear, have been considerably more severe than that of the Senate, if the court martial had been composed of the divisional rear-admirals and the captains who served under him at Lissa. When critics who sit at home at ease presume to sit in judgment upon naval or military commanders who have failed in action, it is common enough to hear it said: "Ah, how simple it is to fight battles "in easy chairs!" But one answer to this objection is, that the men who pretend to fight battles should be able to fight them, since they have all the honour and glory of fighting them, while civilians who sit at home have none. In the case of Admiral Persano, however, we believe that, with the exception of a few personal friends, there was scarcely a difference of opinion throughout Italy, and certainly but one opinion throught the Italian naval service, of his conduct from the day when, at the express instance of the King, he hoisted his flag on the Re d'Italia, at Tarento, to the night when, with a squadron still greatly superior in ships and guns to the victorious enemy, he bore off from the scene of action, leaving Admiral Tegethof in undisputed possession of the waters of Lissa, and under cover of the darkness made the best of his way back to Ancona. Possibly, if admiral Persano's guest, poor Deputy Boggio, had not gone down in the Re d'Italia, he might have justified his unconquerable belief in the undaunted valour of his friend. But the pages of his glowing diary, picked up on the Austrian coast after the battle, and containing his "impressions" of Persano under fire, add a point of melancholy irony to the sequel of that useless and ineffectual attack upon the Lissa fortifications which poor Signor Boggio, a harmless eye-witness, related with a fire and spirit which, it is to be regretted, he could not communicate to the Admiral. Excepting this brave and unfortunate civilian, Admiral Persano had really not a single independent witness in his favour. It was said, indeed, that Admiral Tegethof, with the proverbial generosity of his profession, was willing to bear witness to the courage of his enemy. Of course this admirable seaman could not have borne witness to the skill or the capacity of his enemy without doing most undeserved injustice to his own. But the defence of Persano was left to himself and his advisers. It was industriously whispered at Florence that the Admiral might exculpate himself by betraying State secrets, but that he chivalrously preferred to suffer alone. At all events, nothing of a nature to suggest that he had been the victim and scapegoat of policy appeared on his trial; and Persano's defence has taken the shape of an elaborate and exhaustive tabular demonstration, by charts of the Lissa waters and plans of the successive positions of the hostile fleets, and by a list of all his signals which should have been obeyed, but were not; of the manner in which he intended to take Lissa and defeat the Austrian squadron, or rather, of the manner in which [illegible] July, 1866, Admiral Persano [illegible] over again to his own satis[illegible] [illegible] that the defence should [illegible] fact that when Admiral Per[illegible] [illegible] and of the fleet he found it [illegible] all the requirements, [illegible] cruising [illegible] this was the fleet [illegible] easury twelve millions [illegible] clads built in the best [illegible] and, and the United States, [illegible] heaviest guns of the latest [illegible] sano found them for all fighting pur[illegible] better than stage-ships. One ship had not got all her guns; another was waiting for fusees; but what was worse than all material deficiencies was the inexperience and incapacity of the officers and the crews; no gunnery, no seamanship, no drill, no discipline, no unity of spirit and direction. It was in this condition that Admiral Persano found the fleet, when he hoisted his flag in the Bay of Tarento; in this condition as he lay at Ancona, when an Austrian squadron appeared in the offing and challenged him to come out by an exchange of a few flying shots with a gunboat; in this condition, when at the urgent and desperate injunction of the Minister of Marine, he steamed away for the waters of Lissa uncertain to the last whether to attack the island, and attempt to take it as a *point d'appui*, or only to make a feint attack for the sake of bringing the Austrian fleet out of Pola. After scant preparation, with an absurdly inferior squadron of old wooden ships hastily repaired and armed, and crews of Dalmatian and Venetian sailors of doubtful loyalty to the flag. Admiral Tegethof, by incessant labour and perseverance night and day, and a zealous ardour strung to heroism by the desperate chances of the coming encounter, and the known disparity of the combatants, was able to signal to the forts at Lissa to hold fast till he arrived, and, on that memorable morning, when through the parting rift of a north-west gale, the smoke of the Italian ironclads streamed like banners, to signal to his captains, "Dash at them, close with them, and sink them." At that moment Admiral Persano was shifting his flag from the deck of the Ré d'Italia, which was to be the object of the fiercest Austrian attack, to the hold of the Affondatore, from which he not only could not by any possibility see the enemy's fleet, or his own, but could not even see the length of the Affondatore herself. And he declares that he went on board this slow unwieldy and untried steam-ram, in order to get into the hottest of the fight, and to command the evolutions of his squadron by steaming with the utmost celerity from one part of the action to another. How much or how little blame of the disaster should fall upon the divisional commanders, who, more particularly, according to Admiral Persano, failed to obey his signals; upon the Admiral in command of the wooden squadron, who remained a quiet and remote spectator of the action, and never moved to the support of his Chief, remains undecided by the result of the trial. But no amount of negligence, incompetence, or disobedience on the part of his subordinates can atone for the same grievous faults and errors in the man entrusted with the highest responsibility and to whom a victory would have given the highest glory. Admiral Persano himself is convicted of "disobedience"; this part of the sentence is not sufficiently explained by any facts within our knowledge. Was he ordered to reduce the forts of Lissa, and to occupy that island, or simply to [illegible] the Austrian fleet from Pola? It was und[illegible] [illegible] been positively [illegible]

loss of ships. In getting underweigh from Ancona he certainly did not disobey the orders of his Government; it was at the most pressing instance of the Minister of Marine in person that he broke ground against his own convictions, and steamed away in sheer desperation to do something or other to satisfy the clamours of an ignorant and impatient public. However this may be (and there are many other unexplained points in the case deeply interesting to the naval profession) one moral of this sad affair is clear enough to the most uninstructed civilian mind, and that is the utter waste of the most costly material, if the *morale*, the spirit, the discipline of officers, and ships' companies, and the *coup-d'œil* of the Commander-in-Chief are found wanting when the hour of trial has struck.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

(From the Correspondent of the Daily News.)

FLORENCE, APRIL 12.

WE have a ministry at last; not a complete one even yet, for the portfolio of Foreign Affairs is still undisposed of. We have, however, a ministry which has "kissed hands" and taken the oaths. But the impression produced on the country—on all parties in the country, I think I may say—is perfectly in conformity with the opinion I expressed in your columns some weeks ago, when there was a question of strengthening the late cabinet by the addition to its forces of Signor Ratazzi. Unless it may be within the circumference of a very small court circle, Signor Ratazzi inspires no confidence in anybody. It is if not very easy, at all events very possible, for any man to "form a ministry," that is, to find men of some sort who may be willing to assume the office, emolument, and dignity of ministers of state, if he is not over particular where he looks for them. I do not intend anything disrespectful to the sundry gentlemen whom Signor Ratazzi has induced to share his venture. They are, I am told, all of them very worthy men in their way, and in their usual spheres. Signor Ferrara, the Finance Minister, enjoys, indeed, the reputation of a man of extensive knowledge and ability in matters of social and administrative economy. That is not altogether the same thing as the ability and knowledge which are required to make a Finance Minister in very difficult times. But if we cannot have a man who understands German, we must be content with one who understands the German flute. But the mischief is that no one of these improvised ministers brings any weight or authority with him. There is no one of them who has any influence with the Chamber. Their patriotism, indeed, in having accepted the position proposed to them by Signor Ratazzi in his despairing perplexity cannot be doubted. For it must be owned that there can be but little calculated to flatter the self-love of any man in being called upon to become such a very, very *pis aller* as has been the case with the members of the present ministry. It was only after having received reiterated refusals from every man whom anybody could think of as a possible minister, that Signor Ratazzi obtained the adherence of the hitherto unknown members of his present company.

The universal cry is that such a ministry cannot live a month; that it will be wholly unable to carry through the house any legislation on the most important and urgent questions which are waiting for settlement. Signor Ratazzi on announcing the composition of his ministry to the Chamber made a speech, of course. What he said amounted to little more than a declaration that he would do everything that he ought to do, and everything that Italy is so anxious to see accomplished. He will settle the finances on a satisfactory basis; he will arrange the liquidation of the ecclesiastical property in such manner as to make everything pleasant to everybody; he will put the army on a proper peace footing; he will reorganise all the civil and financial administration of the country in such a way as to secure the reduction in expenditure so necessary for the due equilibrium of the budget, without in any way impairing the—&c., &c. We all know the stock phrases.

Does Signor Rattazi think that he can accomplish all this in parliamentary fashion by the aid of the ministers whom he has at last succeeded in enlisting? Has he been placed where he is with orders to call together a cabinet at all hazards, for the purpose, and in the hope, that he may carry through these measures in parliamentary fashion? Or has he been placed there in the stead of the stiffly uncompromising Baron Ricasoli, because he is the man who may be depended upon at need to carry on the government in unparliamentary fashion, if it should turn out to be impracticable to carry it on in accordance with what is desired by regal and imperial personages in parliamentary fashion? If it is contemplated to hazard a *colpo di stato*, is not the present minister just the man who would be pitched on for the work?

MISCELLANEOUS.

AFTER an elaborate examination of the merits of different rifles, a special on the committee has selected the Remington breech-loader for use by the Swedish army. At present the two Chambers of the Legislature disagreed as to the amount to be voted for the armament. The Upper Chamber has voted about £115,000, and the Lower Chamber half that sum. This difficulty is got over by an ingenious device of the new Constitution. The votes of the two Chambers being taken separately, the pros of both Chambers are balanced against the cons, and the measure is thus lost or carried. This arrangement does not obtain with regard to any measures except financial.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A SIGNIFICANT step has been adopted in the French army, on the recommendation of Marshal Niel. The bands of the cavalry and artillery have been abolished, only sufficient trumpets being retained in each corps to give the necessary calls and signals. The reasons assigned for this measure are three:—"1. That in the corps to which the Budget grants only a limited number of horses, the bands absorb men who perform neither garrison duty in time of peace nor active service in time of war, and who use horses which might be employed in mounting combatants. 2. That the cavalry soldiers, who have quite enough work of their own to attend to, are often obliged to clean and tend the horses of the bandsmen, and sometimes those [illegible] pupils, who are dispensed from stable duties [illegible] that they may attend instruction and rehearsals. 3. T[illegible] [illegible]sed are dimensions and weight of the instruments now u[illegible]ted troops." prejudicial to the active movements of moun[illegible] [illegible]pply as forcibly These reasons seem cogent enough, and [illegible] wonder whether our to English as to French troops. We [illegible] notice them, or whether Horse Guards will condescend to [illegible] Englishman can under all the Nelsonian creed that one [illegible] thrash three Frenchmen circumstances and at all tim[illegible] perceptions of our military will continue to blind the [illegible] and all experience.—*Id.*

EVERY one who k[illegible] knows anything of sailors and seaport [illegible] the statements and urge the conclusions of a writer in the "Times," who reminds us that the orphan daughters of seamen and marines are all but utterly neglected under our [illegible] paternal government system. We have two asylums for them at Portsmouth and Devonport, supported by voluntary contributions, but they are totally inadequate to take in the crowds of poor girls thrown helpless on the world at a perilous time of life and in most perilous circumstances. The statutes which provide that the State shall take care of the orphans of sailors and marines who are killed, drowned, or disabled in the public service are practically a dead letter; and the consequences are what were stated by the Commissioners for inquiring into the state of Greenwich Hospital. If anybody, however, wishes to see with his own eyes a little of the real facts of the case, he has only to walk in the daytime through some of the most open of the streets in the lower parts of Portsmouth, Plymouth, or any other similar seaport town, and notice what the women and children look like in the broad daylight. Into the less open parts the decently dressed civilian would hardly venture, and still less so when the evening has fairly set in. And yet these poor women and girls can hardly be set down as belonging to what we now call the criminal classes. They are the born outcasts of a state of society which holds midnight meetings in Regent-street, refuses to find innocent amusements for the people on Sundays, enlists men in hundreds of thousands as unmarried soldiers and sailors, and at the same time casts out these hundreds of orphan girls upon the streets. And all the while, as the writer in question reminds us, nobody can tell when Greenwich Hospital shall be turned to any use for the sick sailors of the country or for their orphans.—*Id.*

WHEN the telegram made its appearance at the beginning last March which announced that a "sanguinary action" had been fought between three thousand Turks and a small body of Greeks in the plain of Orta, in Thessaly, ending in the defeat of the former with a loss of three hundred men, we at once took upon ourselves the responsibility of denouncing the whole story as an utter fiction; giving at the same time definite reasons for such denunciation, under the impression that such a course would be of public utility in the certain event of similar telegrams recurring at no long intervals. We said, firstly, that there was no such place as the plain of Orta; secondly, that if that word were miswritten for the plain of arta it was no more in Thessaly than in Somersetshire; and finally that, assuming it to be meant for Arta, no such action could possibly have been fought in an open plain under the walls of a large garrison town. These things occasionally have some germ of truth within the encompassing mass of fiction, but we saw enough reason to run the risk of affirming the Orta tale to be a plain and unredeemed falsehood altogether. The story, as Mr. Finlay rightly says, went the round of all the papers, to which no objection need be taken; but it also formed the subject of brief comment, and the basis of conclusion in quarters which might have been expected to let it alone, if not on the strength of our warning, at least by reason of the patent and glaring fact that no telegraphic news has ever yet been despatched from anywhere about Thessaly which has failed either to falsify itself by its surface blundering, or to be declared false by time. It is therefore with some satisfaction that we observe Mr. Finlay in his last letter from Athens, adducting this particular case as a typical specimen of a hundred similar tales which appear every day in the Athenian newspapers, because the Athenian reading public wants to be told of Thessalian insurgents and their victories. Mr. Finlay says the whole affair was a fabrication, and that there was no such engagement. If we might venture to differ from so great an authority, we should say in the absence of special knowledge to the contrary, that wholly false as it is in its present form, it began as a myth rather than as an actual fabrication or downright and deliberate falsehood; and if we could but trace the way by which it travelled from the honestly barbarous Klepht on the frontier to the hot-headed journalist in his office, we should have an excellent illustration of the processes of mythology and of history, making during the stone, bronze, and early iron periods of mankind. The Orta story, we should add, is among the earliest of those which came to [illegible] roundabout way of a written letter from Constantinople via Marseilles, and thence only by telegraph. The [illegible] of the present case is the incompetence and [illegible] of the telegraphic purveyor of news who [illegible] himself to [illegible] in with a tale about a [illegible] battle which never was fought, in a place which had no existence.—

[illegible]

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—[illegible] Decrees of 7th and 25th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree [illegible]. Recognized by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the [illegible] of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000) [illegible] RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, [illegible] Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, [illegible] Reunion, and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON, [illegible] GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited), and [illegible] C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—[illegible] RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ [illegible] Melbourne.
„ [illegible] and Java.
At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.	
6 ditto	4	do
12 ditto	5	do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £325,000.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

4 months' sight	at 1s. 11 d. per Rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11⅛d. „
2 do.	at 1s 11¼d. „
1 do.	at 1s 11⅜d. „
On demand	at 1s. 11d.
On Scotland and Ireland	at 1s. 10½d. „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s. 10½d.

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.

Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo*, and *Baghdad*.

The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.

The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.

The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—

At 6 per cent.	requiring	twelve months'	notice of withdrawal	
At 5	ditto,	nine	ditto.	
At 4	ditto,	six	ditto.	
At 3	ditto,	three	ditto.	

Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.,
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at

4 months sight	1/11½	per Rupee.
3 do.	1/11[illegible]	„
2 do.	1/11[illegible]	„
1 do.	1/11[illegible]	„
On demand	1/11	

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 29th April 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50		1s. 11⅛d.	per Rupee.	
„	3 do.	1s. 11¼d.	„	
„	2 do.	1s. 11⅜d.	„	
„	1 do.	1s. 11½d.	„	
On demand		1s. 11d.	„	
On Scotland	do.	} 1s. 10½d.	„	
On Ireland	do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.				

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of NewSouth Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6	per cent.
6 do.	5	„
3 do.	4	„

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission [illegible] Paper or Shares of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paying the proceeds [illegible] of safe custody, or when sold on [illegible] charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds commission will [illegible] Bank's Drafts, without charge.

[illegible] remitted on the [illegible] charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities Commission [illegible] cent.

[illegible] per. All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 1st May 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 92,59,400	(£925,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 46,29,700	(£462,970).
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 2,20,000	(£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, of Messrs. Praunkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALAUL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

Office in London..........No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on [illegible] Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also [illegible] and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions [illegible] Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when [illegible] and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit [illegible] and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per [illegible] daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Money, on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ [illegible] „

All Remittances should be made payable to [illegible] National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to [illegible] further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11⅛d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11¼d.	„
2 do.	at 1s. 11⅜d.	„
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11d.	„

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—

Repayable in one sum, at	3 months' notice,	3 per cent.	
Do.	6 do.	5	„
Do.	12 do.	6	„

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a [illegible] Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the Sale or Purchase of Government Paper, Bank Shares, [illegible] [illegible] per cent. [illegible]

NOTICES.

JUST landed [illegible] Overland Mail Steamer "MADRAS" of the 11th instant, A Fresh Batch of Vegetable and Flower Seeds for the approaching Season.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs to draw the attention of his constituents and the Public in general to his annual supply of Vegetable and Flower Seeds containing 24 Select Varieties in each packet for the *Indian Climate*.

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, White Knolecole, Beet, Radish, Salid, Turnip, Cawliflower and Custard Vegetable Marrow, may also be had loose in any weight.

Also for sale a few Gardening Manuals (illustrated with Engravings and Plans) giving full information to experienced persons as to the time of setting the different varieties of Flower and Vegetable Seeds, &c. &c.

Just imported *Ex Bayard.*

Saddles and Bridles for Boys, complete with every requisite.

Fishing Tackles of different sizes and qualities, complete with every requisite fitted in Mahogany cases.

Also just imported *Ex Fleur Lelie*

A few Boxes and Bottles of the following, viz.:—

HARRIS'S BRITISH POLISHING PASTE.—This composition, in which there is nothing corrosive or injurious, excels in giving a fine polish to Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, Britannio Metal, Plate, Coach Glasses and Windows.

HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION, for Coach and Gig Harness, Carriage Heads &c. This composition produces a beautiful black polish on leather, which resists water, consequently is a great preservative to Harness, thereby preventing it from cracking, which is usually the case where some nutritious matter is not applied.

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS, &c. For producing a glossy and nourishing the leather, &c., &c.

NEWLY DESIGNED BRILLIANT COMPOSITION FOR POLISHING SHOES, HARNESS AND HOODS OF CARRIAGES, &c.

This invaluable preparation is a liquid always ready for use, and maintains its preservative properties unimpaired in any climate. Its application does not necessitate skilled labour, it lays smooth, dries hard and fast in a few minutes, and imparts an enamel surface to the work.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.

No 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co., MESS, COMMISSION, and GENERAL AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, &c

Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

B. F. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Families, Messes, and the general Public to their new and varied stock of Wines, Beers, Spirits, Oilman's Stores, and general Merchandise, now offered for sale at their premises at Byculla. A trial is solicited. The scale of Prices will be found as low as is possibly consistent with the superior quality of the articles supplied.

Wines of all the most approved Brands.
Beer and Porter do. do.
Spirits do. do.
Liqueurs do. do.

Crosse and Blackwell's Oilman's Stores, fresh, and at reasonable prices.

Yorkshire Hams and Bacon by every Mail.

Ox Tongues and Bath Chops.

Cheroots and Tobacco of all kinds and of superior quality.

Soaps and Perfumery.

Stationery, Children's Books, &c. &c.

Hats, Caps, and Helmets, Whips, Sticks, Umbrellas and Parasols, Saddlery, Portmanteaus, Trunks, Boots and Shoes (French and English) and Leather Goods generally. Lamps, Chandeliers, Wall-shades, and Candlesticks, Table Cloths and Covers, Napkins, Towels, India Gauze Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Braces, &c. &c. &c.,

Bagatelle Boards, Racket Bats, Foils, Fencing Gloves and Masks &c.

Combs and Brushes, Despatch Boxes, Desks, Bill Cases, &c.

Table Ornaments, Cutlery and Fancy Goods generally. Cuckoo, Musical, and other Clocks, Lockets, Chains, Brooches, Bracelets, Earings, Suites &c. &c.

Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Fine Tea.

Just landed ex *Thunderbolt*, *Dilbhur*, and *Dilharree*. A choice assortment of Umbrellas, Lamps, Wallshades, Candlesticks, Vases, Bohemian Glass Ware, Clocks, &c.

Also some very neat and complete Dinner and Dessert Sets, Cups and Saucers, and other Porcelain Ware.

B. F. & Co. have just landed a new consignment of Allsopp's Beer, (bottled by Friend) ex *Isabella Kerr*.

Also, a new consignment of Guinnees Stout ex *Michael Scott*.

BROWN, FRETWELL, & Co.

Bellasis Road, Byculla, 20th February, 1867.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & Co. (LD.) request attention to their terms of business, and to the advantages afforded by their *liberal discounts for prompt payment.*

TERMS.

1*st*.—To approved Customers three months' credit is allowed. Intending purchasers, who have had no previous dealings with the Company, are requested to enclose with their orders, remittances, or satisfactory Bombay references.

2*nd*.—On all accounts paid within a month, exceeding Rs. 20, discounts of 5 per cent; and on those exceeding Rs. 200 discounts of 10 per cent.; are allowed.

3*rd*.—All accounts extending over periods exceeding six months will be charged with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, which will be calculated to the end of each of the Company's official half-years, viz., 1st April and 1st October.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) invite particular attention to their PURVEYING DEPARTMENT, which is kept replete with the freshest stores; all perishable articles (Infants and Invalids' Food, &c., &c.) being imported by weekly Overland Mail. Arrangements have been made by the Company for WEEKLY OVERLAND SUPPLIES OF HAM, BACON, AND CHEESE, to commence in May.

(N. B.—The freshness and quality of all STORES guaranteed.)

T. & Co. confidently recommend their quarterly shipment of WINES:—

SELECTED SHERRIES.	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine	Rs. 42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal (Amoroso)	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	30	16
Second quality, Red Seal	24	13
CLARETS.		
Chateau Margaux	34	0
Chateau Leoville	28	0
St. Jullien	23	0
Medoc	16	9
Petit Medoc	12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co., (expected.)	44	24
Jules (the original) Mumm's best dry	44	24
Sillery Mousseaux	40	22
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz	40	21
Sauterne [illegible]est, (expected)	26	0
SPIRITS.		
Old pale [illegible] label) in [illegible] (the well-known heart-shaped		
Good, second [illegible] dozen	30	0
Gin, Old Tom, by [illegible]	24	0
Do. do. by [illegible]	20	
Do. Holland, in square [illegible]ord	20	
Whiskey, Kinahans LL [illegible], 15 bottles in case)	3[illegible]	
Rum, superior Old Jamaica		
LIQUE[illegible]ted by ourselves		
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Qu[illegible]		
Maraschino di Zara		
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumeni)		
Absynthe (Neuenburg)		
Vermouth (Noilly Prat and Co.)		
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)		
Ginger Wine, by Crabbie		
Ginger Cordial and Brandy		

BEERS.

Allsopp's, by Friend.
Bass', by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's (expected.)

STOUTS AND PORTERS.

Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay and Perkins, by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's, by Friend.

Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.

N. B.—Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED,)
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS,	Eshenauer Benecke—	St. Estephe	at Rs.	12	per doz
Do.	Do.	St. Julien		15	
Do.	Do.	Pauillac	„	18	„
Do.	Do.	Pontet Canet	„	25	„
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring			„	18	„
Champagne, Lelegard			„	25	„

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz.	
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 6	8 pts.
	Do.	„ 12	0 qts
	Chateau Beltasse	20	
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieure	29	
	Roederer Carte Blanche	38	
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18	
	Tres-Vieux	25	
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35	

FOR SALE.—TENNENT'S BEER, selling off cheap to close a consignment.

Revd. S. EDULJEE'S Gujrati Grammar chiefly suited for Officers and others learning English. Apply to
7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5[illegible], and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash. FINLAY, CLARKE & Co.
Bombay, 15th May 1867.

ON SALE, at our Godowns, the following WINES of the usual good quality:—

SHERRY, Pellath and [illegible]ox's Johnson's	at Rs.	30	per doz.
Do. Morice [illegible]'s	at „	30	„
PORT WINE, Hu[illegible]	at „	20	„

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LD.)
Bombay, 25th February 1867.

MESSRS. LECURIER AND OF LEURNIER'S [illegible]D IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE for Sale.
1 Dozen Cases Quarts, Rs. 32
2 „ „ Pints „ 34
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines.
Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. [illegible]
[illegible]

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S BEER, bottled by FRIEND. New Bottling, recently arrived. Quarts at Rs. [illegible] per dozen, Pints at Rs. 3½ per dozen in fine bright condition. Apply to THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Bombay, 24th April 1867.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.
Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, CHINA, AND JAPAN,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Revenue exceeds £310,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £10,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds TWO MILLION STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.

HENRY EDWARD ASTLEY, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
THE HON'BLE FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PATEL.
SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
WILLIAM LOUDON, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. JOHNSTONE, M. D.
Solicitors—Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE.
Agents— „ EWART, LATHAM & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, DELHI & LONDON BANK (LD).
Bankers—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
„ THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.
Secretary—D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses quinquennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower:—

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	3
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	14	11
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	5	2
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have re[illegible] [illegible]cently been materially reduced, and the following exampl[illegible] [illegible]es show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance [illegible] of Rs. 1,000 or the different periods at the respective Age[illegible]:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	58	55	56	[illegible]	54	56	57	59

[illegible] [illegible]erly and Monthly [illegible]ayments in proportion.

Half yearly, Quarte[illegible] and *Endowments granted on favourable terms* [illegible] [illegible]escription of Life Assurance Business transacted.

Annuities [illegible] *and every d*[illegible] *further particulars, forms of Proposal, Reports,* [illegible] *For* [illegible] *Prosp*[illegible]*ectuses, &c., apply to*

D. McLAUGHLAN SLATER,
Secretary, for Western India.
4, Church Lane, Bombay, February 1867.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to [illegible]e POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

BISHOP'S
GRANULAR
[illegible]FERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.
[illegible] INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
[illegible]D BISHOP, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
[illegible]8, SPECK'S FIELDS, MILE END NEW TOWN, LONDON.

[illegible]s perfectly white and delicately clean granulated pre[illegible]ation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, [illegible]hich far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing*, and *mild aparient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

IN CHANCERY.—CAUTION.—BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the COURT OF CHANCERY for an INJUNCTION to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Mr. Bishop is determined to stop the imitation of his Label, and will, without notice or delay, take proceedings in Cahancery against any person who may copy or colourably imitate the same.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, ETC.,
CHLORODYNE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases." From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other remedies had failed."

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866—"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

Agents—CALCUTTA: SCOTT, THOMPSON & Co.; W. J. PETTAR, 74, Clive-street; NEW MEDICAL HALL COMPANY. BOMBAY: TREACHER & Co. HONGKONG: Mr. [illegible] WATSON.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, London, W.C.

[illegible]

WANTED.

WANTED, A FIRST CLASS DIVER for LAYING CONCRETE BLOCKS; [illegible] wages will be given. Apply to [illegible] and [illegible], Contractors, Carnac Bunder.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two GROUND FLOORS of a building situated in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate which are well adapted for Offices, Show Room, or Godowns. Rent for each not less than Rs. 250 per month. Also, the Office lately vacated by Mr. Carter, Solicitor, rent Rs. 225. For further information, apply at the Premises.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Mint (East Side). Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE No. 19 and 20 (West Side.)

TO BE LET.—THE THIRD FLOOR of the building occupied by the London Asiatic and American Company (Limited) in Elphinstone Circle, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and with every convenience for residence.

Apply to the LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)
13th May 1867.

TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON, the BUNGALOW at MAHABLESHWAR, known as the "MONASTERY," conveniently situate on the Sydney Point Road. Apply to
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. (LD.)
Bombay, 21st February, 1867.

TO LET, with immediate possession, COMMODIOUS ROOMS, below our Office, Elphinstone Circle, suitable either for Offices or Godowns. Rent moderate. Apply to the LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Bombay, 1st May 1867.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) a comfortable furnished BUNGALOW on Parell Chawl Road, just opposite to Lall Baug; with Flower Gardens, Cook Rooms, Stables, &c., Apply to
F. NOOR MAHOMED.
No. 52, Shamajee Hassajee or Khoja Street or at the Premises.

TO LET, the commodious OFFICES now occupied by Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., 22, Rampart Row. Apply to
ROGERS & Co., Chemists.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, the Property of Mr. P. GRANT, Saddler, in East Street, Poona. Application to be made at No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, either personally or by letter.
22nd April, 1867.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD ORGAN of St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay. Apply to the undersigned.
F. J. SPRING,
Assistant Senior Prisidency Chaplain.
14th May 1867.

SALSETTE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The respective TRUSTEES of the Estate of MESSRS. ARDASEER CURSETJI DADY, HORMUSJEE CURSETJEE DADY, and DADY NUSSERWANJI DADY, are prepared to negotiate for the sale of five equal undivided sixth parts or SHARES (the remaining one-sixth being held by a gentleman who is in minority) of the villages and lands of Casha Maller, containing by estimation 323 morahs, eight parahs, and 1¼ adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Toolsley containing by estimation 21 morahs, 1 parah, and 7 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Arrear containing by estimation 61 morahs, 17 parahs, and 5/4 adowlies or thereabouts.

The village and lands of Kennery or Canary containing by admeasurement 60 morahs, 13 parahs, and 10 adowlies or thereabouts.

The above Properties may be purchased either TOGETHER or SEPARATELY; they are in the immediate vicinity of Bombay, within easy distance of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway and are adjacent to the sea. The yearly rental exceeds Rupees Twenty Thousand.

Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned. G. R. WILSON,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th March, 1867.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—MR. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two rooms on the first and second floors of our premises. Rent Rs. [illegible] and Rs. 60 per month.

[illegible] AND OTHER BOOKS.
[illegible] THE STEAMER "MADRAS."

	Rs.	as.
[illegible]h and Hope	1	4
[illegible]ctical treatise on M[illegible]		
[illegible] Practical. By [illegible]	[illegible]8	0
Life and work at the Great Pyra[illegible] Smyth, 3 vols		
The Lady's Mile	39	0
Pass and Class. A Guide book to Oxford. By M. Burrows, 3rd edn	[illegible]2	0
'Up the Country.' By the Hon. Emily Eden		[illegible]8
The Practical Conveyancer. By R. Rouse, 2 vols	22	[illegible]
The Directorium Anlicanum, 3rd edn. By Thomas Bosmonth	9	0
Every Man's Own Lawyer: By a Barrister	5	0
Recreations of Christopher North. By Professor Wilson, 2 vols	6	0
The Life of Edward John Eyre, late Governor of Jamaica. By H. Hume	4	8
The last Chronicle of Barset. By A. Trollope, vol. I.	7	8
The Argosy; a Magazine of Tales, Novels, Essays and Poems, 2 vols	7	0
A Kalendar of the English Church, for the year of grace 1867	1	4
Brooke on the Office and Practice of a Notary of England with precedents. By L. Levi, 3rd edn	15	12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for April	3	0
American Notes. By C. Dickens	1	8
The last essays of Elia. By Charles Lamb	0	12
The Shilling Peerage, 1867	0	12
The Shilling Baronetage, 1867	0	12
Lives of the Queens of England, From the Norman conquest. By Agnes Strickland	4	8
Waverley Novels, Vol 26—Vol. I. Nigel	3	8
——— Vol. 28—Vol. I. Peveril of the Peak	3	8
Scott's—The Black Dwarf and a legend of Montrose	0	8
Bengal Army List, April	6	0

Bombay, 13th May, 1867. CHESSON & WOODHALL

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Mess, Commission and General Agents, No. 7 Church Gate Street, Fort.

M. J. & Co. beg to draw the attention of Messes, Families and the General Public to their fresh, new and varied Stock of Wines, Beer, Spirit of most approved Brands and best Oilmanstores and general merchandise now offered for sale at thier above establishment, for which a trial is solicited. The prices will be found as low as possible consistent with the superior quality of articles supplied.

Crosse and Blackwell's best fresh oilmanstores consisting of Ham, Bacon, Cheese, Oxford, Bologna Sausages, Pattis, Jam, Jellies, Tart Fruits Syrup, Crystalized Fruit Prunes, Turkey Figs, &c &c., Gillon's celebrated Preserved Provisions, Potted Meat and Paste.

Superior Batch of Best Tea direct from China. Fresh Batch of best Trichinopoly Cheroot and a small consignment of Meerschaum Pipes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th May, 1867.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

A very light English-built Waggonette with moveable tops and spare seats, by J. Henderson, Glasgow.

One ditto Mail Phaeton or Waggonette, by Jones.

Two very handsome full-size Miniature Broughams, by Andrews, of Southampton.

Just unpacked.

A fresh batch of Dog-Carts, Buggies, and Carriage Harness plated on white metal, with round reins, different colored Carriage Rugs, Lady's and Gentleman's Riding Whips, patent Clips for reins, Horse, Carriage, and Cloth Brushes, Sami leathers, Horse Clothings, Gentleman's and Racing Saddles, Woollen and plated mounted Pads or Saddle Cloths for Harness, Jameisons and Jones Harness Composition, Bradley's plate powder, Steel pole Chains, Spare Steel Bridles for Carriage and Buggy Harness, Water Buckets, &c.

Just landed ex "City of Canton" and City of Tanjore." Two very neat and small highly furnished Miniature Broughams with circular glasses on front, painted dark green, lined with morocco leather, with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.

Two ditto Malvern Dog-Carts with leather folding heads.

One very neat and light handsome Cab with folding leather head.

Properties of several Gentlemen.

Two Mail Phaetons by [illegible]ings & Co. and Luis.

One ditto Buggies by G[illegible]gs, London.

One nearly new English-[illegible]u Sociable, by Laing and Malvin.

One very handsome Engli[illegible] Cab Buggy on C. Springs, by Edwin Kesterton.

One ditto Waggonette by Barton & Sons.

Property of an Officer.

A very handsome English-built Buggy with lamps by Middleton.

Just landed.

A very handsome and neat shell pattern Park Phaeton with lamps, pole, and shaft by Middleton.

One do. do. Mail Phaeton with do. do. do. by James Henderson of Glasgow.

One do. do. Small Landau Sociable by Windover.

A Fresh Batch of New Malvern Dog Carts, lined with best Green, Brown and Blue Woollen cloths, painted to match, and best plated and plain lamps, lancewood Shafts, Collinge's patent and Mail coach axletrees, patent Leather dash and apron and wings over wheels.

The above are expressedly built by Messrs. McNaught and Smith.

Shigram.

A very handsome and light Palanquin Office Shigram, with lamps and shaft.

The property of an officer.

A second-hand English-built Cabriole Dog Cart with pole and shaft.

A very handsome and neat English built Mail Phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Silk and Sons of Long Acre.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand Different kinds of Carriages [illegible] [illegible] years [illegible]

[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.—[illegible] FRIDAY the [illegible] [illegible] & Co. will sell by PUBLIC [illegible] order of the Mortgagee, and on [illegible] FUTTEH [illegible] widow of the late [illegible] MEE ALLY [illegible]GAY, all those [illegible] ments and BUNGALOWS, with [illegible] Chowky standing and being on ground [illegible] and partly belonging to Government [illegible] without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded [illegible] On or towards the east by the property [illegible] Sorabjee Mehta, on or towards the [illegible] Road called Khetwady Road, on or towards [illegible] the property of the said Byramjee [illegible] on or towards the south by the Public Road [illegible] Street, which said piece of ground [illegible] ment 51869/6 square yards or [illegible] the books of the Collector of [illegible] 2628, 2629, 2631 and 2632 and [illegible] Assessment under No. 141. This [illegible] ed for the residence of Europeans. [illegible] and conditions of Sale apply to Mr. C. [illegible] dor's Solicitor.
6, Rampart Row, 3rd May 1867.

G. B. GLADDING.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd [illegible] noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell [illegible] by order of the Shippers the following [illegible] Watches and Jewellery from a [illegible]

English Verge Leaver and Counter [illegible] and double cases, by various well-known [illegible]

Ditto German ditto by "[illegible]

Gold and Silver Curb and Fancy [illegible] Chains

Ditto Albert and Drop [illegible]

9, 12, 15 and 18 Carat Gold Rings [illegible]

Gold Enamelled Studs, set with [illegible]

Ditto ditto Sleeve Links.

15 and 18 Carat Gold Scarf Pins [illegible] Coral, Onyx, Diamonds, Emeralds.

English and Gujrati Catalogues will be [illegible] may be obtained on application to the [illegible] the goods will be on view two days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock [illegible] B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction at No. [illegible] Road, Byculla, the Furniture and effects of a [illegible] leaving this country, consisting of valuable [illegible] Dining, and Bed Room Furniture, Chinaware, [illegible] and Plated Goods, Brougham, Phaeton, [illegible] Horses, and an excellent assortment of Wines, [illegible] Beer, property on view day before sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

[illegible] Single-seated Brougham.
1 Double Barrelled Rifle.
1 „ „ „ by Reilly.
1 „ Fowling Piece.

Fine Lunca Cheroots of various shapes, [illegible] net and Bronzes, Revolving Rifle and Pistol.

Bombay, 17th May, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Khojah Ajoobhoy Shamjee, on account and risk of Khojah Peerbhoy Nathoo.—RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the [illegible] of Vussonjee Lalljee, No. 12, at Khudduck, in [illegible] a certain quantity of Dried Fish, called B[illegible]

TERMS—CASH.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Executrix of the last Will and Testament of the late LUIS MARIA DE SOUZA.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, all that message, tenement, or dwelling-house, containing 2 apartments, one of three stories, and the other of two, standing on Pension Tax Ground, except a small portion of about fifty-one square feet, which is the [illegible] daree Ground of Eduljee Dorabjee, subject to the payment of an annual rent of Rs 2, situated on the Kalbadevie Road, without the Fort walls of Bombay, and bounded as follows;—that is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Govind Mooljee, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the South by the house of Pandoo Gunnesh, and on or towards the West by the house of Antonio Caitano Fialho.

Conditions of sale and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
Bombay, 17th May, 1867. No. 19, Meadow Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO &c. Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC [illegible] on MONDAY the 20th instant at their Rooms [illegible] Meadow Street, the [illegible] property of a Gentleman, consisting of handsome [illegible] Furniture, such as Handsomely Carved Blackwood [illegible] Dressing [illegible] round, Pier, Card, Camp, Washing and Dressing-room Tables, Mahogany Dressing Glasses, Easy, Drawing-room [illegible] and other Chairs, Wardrobe and [illegible] Chest [illegible] and [illegible] of Drawerrs, Sideboard, Hat Stand, Conversation [illegible] Cot[illegible] Reclining Couches, Teapoys, Screens, Camp Child's thr[illegible] and Cradle, a handsome Mahogany Piano, Two [illegible] Cr[illegible] light plated hanging Argand Lamps, Plate, Glass and [illegible] Crockery Wares, a collection of valuable Pictures and [illegible] Books, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils and sundry articles, &c. &c.

Also on the same day,

By order of the Trustees of Mungesh Pandoorung, [illegible] invoice of Plated Gilt and Bronzed Hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Reading and Wall Lamps, &c., as follows:—

32 Plated Table Argand lamps with Plain and flowered shades and bottom.
36 Bronzed and gilt Ditto. with Ditto.
40 Plated and Bronzed Hanging Argand Lamps with [illegible]
24 Bronzed and gilt Table Reading Lamps.
41 Sets of Plated and Bronzed Balance Furniture [illegible] Hanging Lamps.
10 Billiard or Wall Lamps.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
14th May 1867.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF CACHA OORA RICE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, [illegible] der and in the werehouse of Mathoordass Macan[illegible] [illegible] the Musjid Bunder, on account of Memon [illegible]

SALE Of Cacha Oora Rice.

[illegible] &c., &c., IN [illegible] AND WEAVING MACHINERY, [illegible] APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE, FORT.

Under instructions [illegible] the Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company, Limited, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P. M., in the [illegible] Bonded Warehouse, the following:—

A S W Co. JANA } 33 Cases Spinning and Weaving Machinery.
3 Pieces Iron.
1 Damaged Safe.
36 Wooden Wheels.
21 Iron Pipes.
6 Sheets Iron.
4 Pieces Leather.
1 Iron Tank.
1 Piece of Cabin Roof.
1 Tin Nails.

50 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following:—

5 Bales Grey Madapollams.
9 „ „ Shirtings.
4 „ „ Jacconets.
6 „ „ T. Cloths.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.
3 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
4 „ Cotton Handkerchiefs.
2 „ T. Red Scarfs.
5 „ do. Chintz.
30 Pieces superfine all wool Army Cloth.
33 dozens Claret.

By order of the Importers, and at the risk of the Shipper, Messrs. Kalbux and Jacquine of St. Croix Switzerland:—

K J—1 box containing 116 Silver Watches of various kind, all of very best quality with extra glasses.

63 Gold ditto of exquisite make and finish.

N. B.—The whole of the above are of a quality seldom imported into Bombay.

AT 2 P. M.

A Serviceable Dog Cart.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE FORT.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Trustees of Messrs Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co. all that Range of shops [illegible] and being at the corner made by the junction of Market Lane, in the Parsee Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and fronting towards the West on Parsee Bazaar Street, and towards the North by the said Market Lane, and bounded on the East by the property of [illegible] widow of Sorabjee Framjee Wadia, and on the South by the property of Cursetjee Rustomjee Wadia, and now in the occupation of Dadabhoy Ardaseer Soonawala, [illegible] Merwanjee Bottlewalla, Ramchund Mulookchund, [illegible] Damjee, Hurrichund Anunjee, Khatao Ladha, and [illegible] jee Eduljee Shroff, all which Range of shops are included in the books of assessment of the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 40.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, Vendor's Solicitors.

SALE OF COTTON BOATS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room, the following Cotton Boats:—

Buttaloe "Luckme Porsad," Tendel Meeta Kassim.
Do. "Ruparel," Tendel Ramjee Heerjee.
Do. "Duria Dowlet," Tendel Dyal [illegible]

SALE OF TIMBER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at Tank Bunder the following:—

300 Teak Logs.
150 Tons Teak Scantlings of Sizes.
50 „ Teak Boards.
100 „ „ Battens.
On account of Habib Ahmed:—
5295 Pieces Teak Scantlings.
1200 „ „ Battens.
On account of Hormusjee Sorabjee Poonawalla:—
33 Teak Logs, 2nd Class.
On account of Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cooper:—
2 Teak Logs, 2nd Class.
205 Pieces Teak Scantlings.
On account of Essac Alley Poonawalla:—
9 Teak Logs, 2nd Class.
On account of Essac Ebrahim:—
51 Teak Logs, Shabby.
17 „ „ 2nd Class.
20427 Piece Teak Battens.

FOR SALE.

A strong Grey Arab Horse, 8 years old, 14¾ high, up to any weight, a good hunter, and has been ridden by a Lady.

A Bay Arab Galloway, 13½ up 2, 11 years, [illegible] and carries a Lady. High Caste and very [illegible]

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 14¼ sound, [illegible] and harness, has also carried a Lady.

N.B.—The above may be seen by giving [illegible] notice.

REDUCED TO Rs. 20 PER DOZEN.

PORT WINE.—[illegible] hitherto priced at Rs. 24, [illegible] duced to Rs. 20 per dozen [illegible]

Bombay, 17th May, 1867.

[illegible]